PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Dâks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information. &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,739—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY



Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M.				
1906				
17th Mar.	MACEDONIA..	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR.	5294	MONGOLIA.....	10000
31st "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MOOLTAN.....	10000
14th "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA ..	7538	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6322
12th "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR.	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6393
26th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	5,655	Verron	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. "
TARRA	1,955	Sellier	17th May "
MERA	5,576	Schmitz	14th Jun. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
MERA	5,576	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SYDNEY	4,955	Combe	28th April "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	13th March
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3639	22nd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6124	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R.I.S.N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

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Agents, Bombay

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Bhadadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B.A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 19 Mar.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues. 13 Mar.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur. 15 Mar.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid. 16 Mar.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on MONDAY, 19th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,021 tons, on or about 27th March, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
12th March, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured atlowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May, "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	5048	24th March 1906
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th "
PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5894	7th May "
*FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	31st March 1906

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Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2355	Winkler	9th March.
* KAISER	2724	Mohr	23rd "
SULTAN	2384	Barmeister	30th "
* GENERAL	2331	Pens	6th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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21, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1906.

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BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 9	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons:

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER.
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.

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Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

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THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

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GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

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ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

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Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
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CHEAP PASSAGES to Europe available per s. s. UMVOLOSI sailing about 28th inst. This ship carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric Light and Refrigerator. Apply to :—

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent for Owners.
Rampart Row, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's, S. S. "VINDOBONA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "MASSILIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th March, 1906.

S. S. "TRAFALGAR," ARRIVED 11th March, having been on fire in Karachi, a General average adjustment has become necessary. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT BILLS of LADING and INVOICES and to sign Bond and pay 20 per cent. deposit to the Undersigned when delivery orders will be granted.

The Vessel will discharge in the Docks and Captain Macfadyen, Surveyor, will attend every morning to assess damages to cargo.

Claims must be submitted before Vessel leaves Port.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, S. S. "TRAFALGAR."

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. VUSONJI TRICAMJI and COMPANY have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. HARICHAND RUPCHAND. Any person or persons, having any claim to the same by way of inheritance, gift sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived,

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Foras Land or ground situated on the West side of the De Lisle Road at Parel in Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, measuring 12,118 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :— that is to say on or towards the East by the said De-Lisle Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of G. G. Connaught Mill Company, Limited, and on or towards the North by the property of Hope Mill Company, and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 638,630, New Nos 12387 and 12690. Old Survey No. none, and New Survey Nos 1/2706, 1/2707, 1/2708, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward Nos. 2248 (1). 2249, (2), 2250, (2), 2150 (3), and Street Nos. 294, 293, A, 298 A and 293 B.— Dated this 12th day of March 1906.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that owing to Certain Temporary speed restrictions the timings of the MAIL and MIXED TRAINS between BHAVNAGAR TERMINUS and WADHWAN JUNCTION on this Railway will, with effect from the 15th Instant and until futher notice, be slightly altered as below :—

Down Mixed.	Down Mail.	STATIONS.	Up Mail.	Up Mixed.
9 30	18 15	Arr. Bhavnagar Terminus...Dep.	10 25	19 0
9 2	18 8	Dep. Bhavnagar Para. Dep.	10 33	19 12
8 59	...	Dep. Vartej Dep.	...	19 32
8 32	17 40	Dep. Sihor. Dep.	11 8	20 1
8 7	17 21	Dep. Songad. Dep	11 22	20 23
7 31	..	Dep. Sanoshra. Dep.	..	20 45
7 5	16 50	Dep. Dhola Jn. Dep.	12 0	21 32
6 19	16 23	Dep. Ujalvav. Dep.	12 20	22 1
5 49	15 58	Dep. Ningala. Dep.	12 43	22 32
5 14	15 30	Dep. Botad. Dep.	13 19	23 24
4 40	...	Dep. Kundli. Dep.	...	23 48
4 15	14 49	Dep. Ranipur. Dep.	13 53	0 15
3 35	14 18	Dep. Chuda. Dep.	14 21	0 55
3 5	13 52	Dep. Limbdi. Dep.	14 38	1 22
2 22	13 19	Dep. Wadhwan City. Dep.	15 15	2 23
2 0	13 5	Dep. Wadhwan Jn. B.G.-H.P. By. Arr	15 25	2 35
1 10	12 35	Arr. Do. R. M. Ry. Dep	15 55	4 0

F. C. NISSEN,
Offg Traffic Superintendent,

Traffic Supt's Office
Bhavnagar Para 10th March, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

BOOTS and SHOES—Fresh supply of Leather from Europe and only the best quality used, Latest Shapes and fashions exactly produced. Highest finish and good fit guaranteed.—Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN and Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

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THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

First Performance...7-30 to 8-30 P.M. (Standard Time,)
Second do, ...8-30 to 9 30 do.
Third do, ...9-30 to 10-30 do.

"Where is my Horse"............ Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"	150 feet.
"The Custom House Search" ...	115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"............	165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"	165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon" ...	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"............	700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazillian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"...	120 feet.
"The Wig"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"....................	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone ...	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	190 feet.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL,

SATURDAY, MARCH 17TH,
AT 9-30 P. M.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

Will be given
BY
THE LONDON LADIES TRIO.

Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS, Violinist.
Miss AGNES WHITEHEAD, Vocalist.
Miss EDITH MERRYLEES, Pianist.

KINDLY ASSISTED BY
MR. EDGAR FAULKNER.

TICKETS :—Rs. 3, 2, and Rs. 1.
Booking at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS at the rate of Rs. 3 per share on Preference shares and at the rate of 12 annas per share on Ordinary shares will be posted to the registered addresses of Share holders on the Transfer Books of the Bank on 2nd March, 1906, unless applied for by the holders on or before the 20th instant.

By order,
REG. MURRAY.
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 9th March, 1906.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 190 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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NOTICE.

WANTED for about four months a Competent SUPERVISOR on a salary of from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per mensem, according to qualifications, to supervise the lining of the Tulsi Outlet Tunnel. (None but persons having previous experience in Tunnel works need apply with copies of testimonials.) The person selected will be required to reside on the site of the works.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL M. Inst. C. E. M. I. Mech E,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1906.

FLAT TO LET.

FURNISHED (PIANO) for 7 months from April, in Queen's Mansions, 2 Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Room, fixed; Bath, hot and cold water laid on, electric light fittings, electric fans and electric lift, latest sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 175. Or would let unfurnished for longer period.

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kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND................	£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	" 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 800,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu,	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

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The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
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Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
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ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

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Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" March 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following officers having completed satisfactorily their course of instruction have been finally admitted to the Indian Medical Service Their date of rank is the 1st Sept 1905 The Commands to which they have been assigned are shown opposite their names :—Carl Henry Reinhold Northern Arthur Falconer Hayden Northern Broderick Edward Middleton Newland Northern Lewis Albert Hodgkinson Lack Eastern Elgar John Cecil McDonald Northern Kenneth William Mackenzie Northern William Dundas Wright Northern John Francis Boyd Northern Vernon Northwood Whitamore Eastern John Catto Western Narindra Singh Sodhi Eastern William Jackson Powell Western and William Cowan Gray Secunderabad Division.

Major B Holloway Indian Army 27th Light Cavalry Asst Secretary to the Govt. of India Military Dept is granted leave out of India for one year.

Lieut Guy Edmund Bladensburg Oldfield 74th Punjabis to be Capt Dated March 3.

Second-Lieutts to be Lieutts—Charles Howard Featherstonehaugh Nixon 5th Gurkha Rifles Frontier Force 4th Feb.

Colvin Frederic Montagu Birch 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles The Malaun Regiment 1-h Feb.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is substituted for paragraph 2 of Military Depnt Notification No 189 of 1905 :—2 The period of acceleration that may be granted is provisionally fixed at not more than six months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R G Devenish Royal Indian Marine has been granted an extension of leave to 26th Oct.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dr E D Ross is placed in charge of that portion of the Public Works Dep Secretariat of the Govt of India which is in Calcutta during the absence of the Govt of India at Simla.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr S F Norman Extra Asst Suptd 2nd grade Survey of India is appointed to be Extra Asst Sup 1st grade with effect from the 27th Feb.

Mr L F Berkeley Extra Asst Supt 2nd grade Survey of India is appointed to be Extra Asst Supt 1st grade with effect from the 27th Feb.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 12.

1 The Annual Point to Point Races will be held at Santa Cruz on Tuesday the 3rd April.
Entries to Mr T L Roberts.

2 The Scout Competition will commence at Santa Cruz on Wednesday afternoon the 14th instant.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 13.

115 To-morrow Wednesday the 14th instant.
There will be drill at Head-Quarters at 6 p m for those members who are non-efficient.
Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March, 13.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—6" B L Gun Drill to-day, and Thursday at Colaba North Fort at 8-45 p m. Parade at the B V A Club at 8-30 p m.

No 2 Coy—Route March Parade at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters at 8-30 p m to-day
Dress Drill order, with Arms puttles to be worn.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued from Nesbit Road Head-Quarters
Thursday—Company Drill at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters at 8-30 p m.

E E COY.

The E E Coy will parade at 7 p m to-day the 13th instant and proceed to Middle Ground to Man Defence Light Stations.

CORPS PARADE.

The Corps will parade at Sassoon Dock on Saturday the 17th instant at 5 30 p m. to March into Camp at Colaba.
Dress—Drill order with Arms Puttles to be worn.

A STIFFE, Capt R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Conversazione and Dance will be held at the Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters on Friday, the 16th instant, at 9-30 p m.
Dress—Mess Dress or Uniform.
Tickets may be obtained at both Head-Quarters and at the B V A Club.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Matin, 2433 tons, Captain J Archer, sailed yesterday for Negapatam in ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Rehmani, 1872 tons, Captain J H Sheriff, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3410 tons, Captain P P Telling, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 28th February, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Trafalgar, 2929 tons, Captain J Crichton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London 30th June via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1607 tons, Captain W Moxon, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain C P Seddon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vindobona, 2698 tons, Captain B Colol, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Trieste 18th February with a general cargo and three passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lord Hawke, Mr F L McNiven, Mr J C Lewis, Mr J Cowling, Mr G K Deware and deck.

The steamer Camberwell 2587 tons, Captain W Baines, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Johnson and 4 children, Mrs Banks and 2 children, Mrs Kunara Ruta Singh and 3 children, Mrs Moore and 3 children, Miss Honsen and Miss Jeffries.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3150 tons, Captain John Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 17th February, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs O G Armstrong, Mrs H M Church and infant, Miss F Hepworth, Rev Dr David Hunter, Mr R Lang, Col G W Maxwell, Mrs Maxwell, Captain C A Roosmalecocq, Captain A C Stewart, Mrs Stewart, Miss Talbot, Mrs William Taylor, Rev J E Williams, and Mr W Seymour. The Captain reports two cases of small-pox occurred on board during the voyage.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Delhi, 4783 tons, Captain J D Andrews, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H D Angus, Mr S R Bomanjee, Mr A Williams, Mr G Temple Harris, Mr P Elmore, Mr H M Mirza, Mr and Mrs Edulјee, Mr J Oomrigar, Mr and Mrs J R Grio, Miss Stuart Hunter, Mr and Mrs Lossm, Mr K F Made, Mr C H Griggs, Mr A P Borden and 7 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Massilia s.	Thomson	Liverpool, Feb 17
	Lama s.	Williams	Karachi, March 10
	R I M S Canning	Marsack	Karachi, March 9

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Matin s.	Archer	Negapatam
	Bulimba s	Moxon	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Camberwell, Bains, for Antwerp
" Rehmam, Sheriff, for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Delhi, for China
" Trafalgar, for Antwerp, &c
" Marienfels, for Hamburg, &c
" Kola, for Persian Gulf
" Telv, for Penang

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel	From
8	Clan Gordon	Coast

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Mar	Vessel	From
11	Teesta	Straits
11	Maharaja	Calcutta
12	Tannenfels	Antwerp
13	Nadir	Bombay
13	Nairung	Calcutta
13	Golconda	Calcutta
13	Ayuthia	Bangkok
14	E F Ferdinand	Calcutta
16	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
18	Clan Maclean	Liverpool
19	Tulwell	London
21	Rabenfels	Antwerp
25	Marksburg	London
25	Umzinto	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer "Banca" left Moji on March 11th calling at Hongkong.

The P and O steamer "Dongola" left Hongkong on 10th March.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer "China," from Bombay reached Aden on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Franz Ferdinand" left Calcutta for Bombay on the 11th instant.

The same Coy's chartered steamer "Filippo Artelli," from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, Mar. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—1607 cwt myrabollams W Becher ; 4 bales wool and goat hair to M Kooka ; 20 bales cotton G Tijpal and Co

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—4900 cwt cotton seed and 325 cwt myrabollam W Becher ; 17 bales carpets S Meglee ; 100 bales hemp P Bhimaji 62 bale hides and skins R M Kooka ; 42 cwt fish maws R Dhunjee and Co : 57 1-2 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 30 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co ; 35 cwt chutney F Nowrojee ; 11 bales skins M H Mahomed and and Co ; 109 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 30 bales hides and skins M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 11 1-2 cwt deer horns H A Mahomed

FROM MARSEILLES.

Craigearn s—70 cwt methi seed R Jewandas ; 49 cwt sunna leaves L Moti

Scindia s—2000 cwt gingelly seed and 2000 cwt ground nuts Dreyfus and Co ; 16 bales cotton fly W Walf and Sons

FOR BOSTON.

Macedonia s—30 cwt bees wax B M Powala ; 30 bales skins H M Halim

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—2 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co ; 69 bales skins H M Halim

R Rubattino s—17 cases ganja and 175 cwt asofotida Nusserwanjee Brothers and Co

FOR HULL.

Coverdale s—15837 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros ; 381 cotton seed L Dreyfus and Co : 4000 cwt castor seed David Sassoon and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR VENICE.

Maravia s—150 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 200 bles cotton Gaddum and Co : 500 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—5756 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Craikearn s—70 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 1000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattina s—102 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 2000 cwt castor seed C Bo gians and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 165 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—200 bales twist R S N Talati and Co ; 200 wist C Bhawanidas

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Glenlyon s—2000 cwt bone meal The Mitsui B Kaisha
Pekin s—25 cwt gum H Rowjee 28 cwt gum P Soorjee and Co

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon s—800 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co

FOR OSAKA.

Glenlyon s—200 bales cotton D B Patel and Co 103 bales cotton Tata and Co

FOR YOKKAICHI

Glenlyon s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort (Southern and Esplanade	5	4	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	10	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	16	16	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	2	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	13	53
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	19
Total	54	56	184
Total plague deaths to date	306,249	22,681	441
Same date last year	108	96	210

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
4	4

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, March 10.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 3-4	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	100	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 5 16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	29	= — 5-16
2 months hence	28 13-16	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	62 5-8	= — 3-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·49	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	= do
6 " " "	3 do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 5-8 do	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	3 5-8 do	= unchanged

RAPESEED—
Brown 39 1-2 — 1-4 A-M sellers
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1-2 A-M buyers
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·81 — 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-16—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 9,000. Futures closed easier.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·66 —8	5·68 —8	5·70 —8
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·72 —8	5·74 —8	5·71 —8
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·57 —6	5·52 —6	5·51 —6

Receipts at U S Ports	19,000
Do last year	20,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do do Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot 11·10 — 15
Futures, month of March 10·39 — 11 } a
Do. do. July 10·69 — 16
a Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 10 11-16 — 1-8
Futures, month of May 10·70 —11
Do. do. July 10·85 —12
Tone at close steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total weeks sales in Liverpool	88,000
Total stock in Liverpool	1,105,000
Total stock in London	9,000
Total visible supply	4,030,000
	—60,000
Total visible supply East Indian	232,000
Total quantity in sight	8,870,000
	+160,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 10th March 1906 :—

Cotton	7,683 bales.
Wheat	665 cwts.
Linseed	7,767 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	227 do
Gingellyseed	5,193 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnut	133 do
Castorseed	762 do
Rice	326 do
Myrabollams	5,287 do
Cottonseed	3,842 do
Mowraseed	62 do
Gram	3,329 do
Joowar	122 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, March 12.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... 1s 4d. to 1-4 1 32d.
Bank Demand ... 1s. 1-32 to 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1-4
Do. 6 do. do. ... 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 170
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 145 3-4
Shanghai 30 do ... 200 3-4
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... 98 13
1st Settlement, 30th March ... 99 0
Money Market, Tone steady.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 28th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st Feb. 9 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 1st " 9 do.
Bank of Madras do. 16th Jan. 8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a	p.
LINSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	13	0
Forward	8	3	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore			
Do Forward	6	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore			
Do Forward	7	4	0
Yellow Guzerat	0	0	0
Do. Forward	7	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quite.			
Ready	8	2	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	34	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	48		
15 per cent. Mixed	47		
Black Kutnee	42		
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi April-May	5	1	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... quiet.
Estimated sales ... 12,000 Bales
Imports ... 7,000 "

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·64 —2	5·66 —2	5·68 —2
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·70 —2	5·72 —2	5·69 —2
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·55 —2	5·50 —2	5·49 —2

COTTON.—Market is easier to-day with quotations Rs. 3 to 4 lower than on Friday. The enquiry from the bazaar has also eased off for forward delivery, and the business reported at Colaba is on small lines.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	191	183	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	195	185	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	194	184	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	213	207	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	207	200	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	209	202	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)		206	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) } Karanja do. (M.-G) } Akola do. (M.-G.) }	213	207	do.
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)			
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	219	213	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	224	218	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	239	235 283	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	222	216	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	206	200	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)		255	25. May
Westerns		235	do.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 3rd March as compared with the statement of the 10th March :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 3. Rs.	Mar. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,90,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,30,415	60,27,850
Public Deposits at Branches	93,89,728	87,57,370
Other Deposits	7,23,18,651	7,33,19,577
Post Bills	9,153	9,153
Sundries	17,43,259	17,86,292
Rs.	10,83,91,239	10,78,80,252
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09,42,377	1,09,29,492
Other authorised Securities	35,65,127	35,24,600
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,39,96,405	1,41,69,652
Loans do. do. do.	1,87,90,159	1,73,44,687
Bills discounted and purchased	3,36,98,577	3,25,00,138
Dead Stock	2,71,208	2,71,208
Stamps and Stationery	4,696	4,619
Balances with other Banks	10,38,093	15,61,793
Sundries	1,28,796	1,37,971
Cash	2,61,10,802	2,68,86,092
	10,83,91,239	10,78,30,252

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd March 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1905-06 ... £17,833,333
2 Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 3rd March 1906 by Council Bills ... £28,903,699
By Gold ... Nil
3 Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate ... £11,070,636

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. ... child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. ... Syrup is sold by Medicine ...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DASTOOR—March 12, at 36, Malabar Hill, Dr. Kaikhusrau Phiroze Dastoor, 3rd son of Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Presidency Magistrate aged 23, of pneumonic plague. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 7-30 a m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PULLAN—KEMPSON—March 7, at St George's Church, Agra, by the Rev W L W Kitching M A, Chaplain of Agra, assisted by the Rev Harry Durrant M A, Ayston George Poppelwell Pullan, younger son of the late Colonel Ayston Pullan B S C to Kathleen Elizabeth Love, elder daughter of the late George William Kempson, late 14th Hussars.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee."

KEMP'S
Protumen

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.
PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known

The London "Lancet" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

	Rs.	a.	
PROTUMEN 1/4 lb. packet	0	12	each.
PROTUMEN 1/2 " "	1	4	"
PROTUMEN 1 " "	2	6	"
PROTUMEN Corn floor	0	12	"
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0	14	"
PROTUMEN do.	1	8	"
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes	0	8	"

Kemp & Co. Ltd.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 0-53m., 1-20a. Low water, 6-57m., 7-7a.
Examination of articled clerks, Commissioner's office, High Court.
Concert in aid of the Parsee General Hospital, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Mr. B. S. Banaji's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Boxing Contest, Sam Newman vs. H. Brayfield, Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game of Polo at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

FATAL KICK BY A HORSE.—... one Gopal Bhawoo, a coachman, was grooming his master's horse, when the animal kicked him in the stomach ; and he died instantaneously.

BURNT TO DEATH.—On the 5th inst., Kasim Noormahomed, a Mahomedan lad, aged eight, was removed to the Goculdas Hospital, suffering from burns. He died in the hospital yesterday. He was carrying a Kerosine oil lamp in his house on the date abovementioned, when his clothes caught fire, and he received the injuries.

MR. B. S. BANAJI'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 30 p.m., Indian Standard Time, to-day, by Mr. Bahman Sorabji Jehangir Banaji. The topic selected, for the evening, is The greatest discovery of Mental Science enabling man to control Death, Disease and Destiny." This lecture will be the first of his series on the subject and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—On the 25th January last, one Morarji Mowji, a resident of Nishanpada, reported to the police the theft of currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 15,975 from his safe. His cousin named Ladak Pradhan, who had been living with him, had disappeared. The police at Baroda, Dwarka, Porebunder, Veraval, and Karachi, were communicated with, but no trace of him could be obtained until the 6th inst., when he was discovered in Bombay and was arrested by the police. He admitted having committed the theft, and implicated one Pradhan Ookeria, a relation who is arrested.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS AND CASH.—Dosabhoy Rustomji, a silver smelter, residing at Frere Road, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 3,375 from a box in his room. The property belonged to complainant's wife, who died about three months ago. On the tenth day after her death, the complainant locked up the property in a box the key of which he kept in a cupboard. Some five weeks later, the complainant saw the property safe in the box. About a week ago he missed the key of the box from his cupboard. This aroused his suspicion, and he had the box forced open, when he found the whole of the property missing. Tarachand Lowji, a provision merchant, carrying on business at Old Modikhana, and reported to the police the theft of a box from his shop's containing gold and silver ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 500. Enquiries were made and eventually one Motichand Govindji, a cousin of the complainant, was arrested at Jafferabad with the whole of the stolen property.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following contributions towards the above named Fund are acknowledged with thanks:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 73,291-10-2 Bai Ruttonbai Edulji Bamji to found a Bed in memory of her late son Mr. Kaikusroo Edulji Bamji, Rs. 5,000 ; Khan Bahadur Nowroji P. Vakil, C.I.E, Rs. 1,000 ; My Mite, Rs. 250 ; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 243-8 ; In memory of M, Rs. 125 ; Mr. Dinsha C Sukhia, in sacred memory of his late father Mr. Cursetji B Sukhia, Rs. 51 ; Parsee clerks of the Postmaster-General's Department, Rs. 40 ; Mr. D M Kalapesi, Rs. 25 ; Bai Pirojebai D Sukhia, Rs. 10 ; Bai Navazbai C Sethna, Rs. 10 ; Bai Maneckbai, Rs. 10 ; A Zoroastrian Lady, Rs. 10 ; sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 62 ; In sacred memory of my late mother, Rs. 10 ; in memory of the late Mr. Ardeshir B Dadachanji from his father, Mr. Bomanji P Dadachanji and daughters, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Framji D Lalkaka, Rs. 20 ; Mr. Ardeshir M Patel, Rs. 10 ; sums under five Rs. 3 various sums of under and rupees five through Mr. Rustomji S Batlivala, Rs. 52 ; Mr. Maneckji B Kapadia, Rs. 10 ; sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 36 Sympathy (through Mr. P D Paovala), Rs. 20 ; sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 2 ; N M B, Rs. 25 ; from Zoroastrian in celebration of birthday, Rs. 25 ; sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 25 ; Mr. N Wadia, Rs. 10 ; in sacred memory of Bai Tehmina from her husband, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Rs. 10 ; total Rs. 85,515-13-2.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance ... "is pleasant to use and whitens and ..." Also Testimonials from Countess ... White, Viscountess Exmouth ... and many others. Delicately ... —When buying the Albion ... Soap, see that the name and figure ... on the wrapper. Sold by all ...

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A CLASS HANDICAP.

ONLY three yachts entered for this race and it was disappointing to notice Turquoise with her sails ready but no one prepared to race her. A good start was made in a moderate breeze from the W N W ; it being a balcon reach to the 1st mark Tucker Beacon which was first rounded by "Eilen", followed by Sapphire and Melody. The same order was maintained on the close reach to W N W Butcher Buoy and on the free reach to N Butcher buoy. From there it was a dead run to Butcher Island Channel. Eileen steered too close to the Island and ran aground and the tide being ebb she was unable to get off till late at night. Sapphire gradually increased her lead on Melody in the free reach past Butcher Beacon to N, Karanja Buoy. On the beat home Melody lost a lot of time in the flukey breeze, then prevailing, giving "Sapphire" an easy win.

"A" Class Handicap Race—Started at 2-30 p m, on Saturday last

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Sapphire	15 30	Capt Muter R E, and Mr R H Hopkins	5 29 17	1 45 47
Eileen IV	Scr	Mr N N Wadia	ran a ground	
Melody	12 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 41 24	1 41 24

Time limit 7-15 p m—Course No 20 = 12-5 miles—Wind N-W by W Strength moderate—1st prize won by Sapphire.

B CLASS HANDICAP.

Except Trixie which did not start practically together Erin on the windward berth and Janetta on the outside took the lead. Pixie however soon pulled up in Erin, but could not pass her before Tucker Beacon was reached which was rounded first by Janetta followed by Erin, Pixie and Mannikine.

On the beat to W. N. W. Buoy Janetta followed further ahead and Pixie passed Erin, Mannikine following. This order was closely maintained round North Karanja Buoy, but on the beat home Erin lost ground down the harbour, while Janetta and Pixie improved their positions and the race finished as follows :—

"B" Class Handicap Race—Started at 3 45 p m. on Saturday last

Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Pixie	3 0	Mr H R Greaves	5 45 1	2 0 1
Trixie	3 0	Mr R G Monteath	did not start	
Janetta	Scr	Officers R E	5 37 7	1 52 7
Mannikin	8 0	Officers R A	5 53 43	3 0 43
Erin	3 0	Mr R H Ireland	5 51 46	2 3 46

Time limit 7-15 p m—Course No 19 = 9·6 miles—Wind N-W by W Strength moderate—1st prize won by Janetta.

TOMTIT CLASS AND HANDICAP.

There was a good entry for the Tomtit Class and Small boats' handicap race which was started at 4 p. m. Nine boats came up to the starting line, and were fairly evenly placed. It was run to N Karanja Buoy, which was rounded by Sayonara first, Tomtit being close behind. A longer interval separated Lapwing, Midget and Meg who rounded in the order mentioned. A slightly choppy sea was met on the beat to P. and O. Mooring buoy "B. On this beat Tomtit passed Sayonara, Meg overtook Midget and Lapwing. It was a dead run to N. Karanja Buoy, and in the lightening breeze Sayonard improved her position being close behind Tomtit at the mark. Beating into the Schooner, Sayonara established herself in the first place and crossed the winning line 4 1/2 miles ahead of Tomtit. A close struggle took place between Tomtit, Meg and Hapwing, both the latter boats having pulled up considerably. Clutha also did well and secured the 3rd handicap prize the 1st and 2nd going to Lapwing and Meg respectively. Tomtit won the class prize.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race—Started at 4-0 p m. on Saturday last

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Tomtit	8 30	Dr F M Gibson	6 22 53	2 14 23
Maud	14 0	Mr J E Needham	6 31 30	2 17 33
Lapwing	18 0	Capt Goode and Capt R S J Gillespie R E	6 24 44	2 11 44
Midget	16 0	Officers R A	6 32 25	2 16 25
Sayonara	Scr	Mr C G Nomico and Capt Cross		
Estella	17 0	Mr R Carruthers	did not finish	
Coralie		Mr W Fisher	6 39 5	2 21 5
Meg	8 30	Mr	6 22 22	2 13 52
		Mr J J Welch	6 30 8	2 16 8

Time limit 7-15 pm—Course No 16 = 8·5 miles—Wind N-W by W, Strength moderate 1st Prize won by Lapwing, 2nd Prize won by Meg, 3rd Prize Clutha and Class Prize Tomtit.

Special Race—Started at 4-15 p m.

Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Swin	..	Capt R S J Gillispie R E	6 9 21	1 54 21
Swale	..	Capt R S J Gillispie R E	did not finish	

Time limit 7-15 pm—Course No 18 = 6·3 miles—Wind N-W by W Strength moderate—1st Prize ...

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, March 11.

A contract has been given to Messrs. Cory Bros., by the Bhownagar State for five years, during which period, no other coal steamer will land coal in Bhownagar, except those of this Company. A steamer conveying 5,000 tons of coal, will arrive shortly and in consequence the State dredgers are working to deepen the creek.

Colonel Kennedy retires on the 28th idem giving over charge to Captain Fitzgerald, who is expected to come by the 24th. A hearty send-off will be given, no doubt to the Colonel, who has worked so efficiently.

A big tank is, in course of construction at Panelimoti, near the river bed, under Gondal territory. The tank when ready would be able to hold many millions of gallons of water and irrigate a large area, of about 15 miles, up to Upleta. The crops reported to have turned out about 14 annas, around Gondal District, is due to irrigation of lands from "Gondal lake."

One of the horses of the Bhownagar State has been sold for Rs. 2,000 to a gentleman of Benaras, who had come down to Kathiawar.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

MANY FATALITIES REPORTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, March 12.

A severe shock of earthquake, almost equal in force to that of the 4th April last, is reported to have occurred in Bashahr, one of the Simla Hill States, at 12-35 o'clock on the night of the 28th February.

So far as is known at present two persons were killed and 24 injured in Nampur town. The State Courts and other buildings were badly damaged, and the post office and police chawki collapsed.

In Kakoota, which is on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, about five miles on the Kotgarh side of Rampur, some dwellings were destroyed, six men being killed and two badly injured.

NEW TURBINE FOR THE B. I. S. N. CO.

Messrs. William Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton, launched last month the turbine steamer Rowa, which they have built for the British India Steam Navigation Company. The Rowa, says the "Journal of Commerce," is the ninety-fifth vessel and the fifth turbine propelled steamer built by Messrs. Denny for these owners. The principal dimensions are :—Length 455 feet, breadth 56 feet, depth 32 feet 9 inches. While primarily designed for passenger and mail service the arrangements of the vessel are such as to render her particularly suitable for transport work. The principal passenger accommodation is situated on the upper deck. The main and lower decks are specially lighted and ventilated for trooping purposes, the between deck height being specially lofty. A dry air refrigerating plant is installed abaft the engine-room. The ventilation, which has been made a special feature in the vessel, is by steam-driven fans in the troop spaces and by electrically-driven fans in the first and second class passengers' quarters. The propelling machinery consists of three independent steam turbines of the "Parson's" type.

COTTON CONTRACT CASE.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Scott was engaged in hearing the suit filed by Champsi Parbat and others against Shridham and Co., praying for judgment for Rs. 4,253 and interest from 29th March 1905, at the rate of 9 per cent. Mr. T.J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Modi, and Ranchoddas, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was this : On 30th September 1902, the defendants agreed to sell to them 700 full-pressed bales of Sind-Punjab machine-ginned fine-cotton to be delivered sometime in November 1903, at the rate of Rs. 186 per candy. The defendants were brokers. They subsequently furnished to the plaintiffs the name of a merchant, who was willing to agree to deliver 400 out of the 700 bales. The merchant's name was accepted by the plaintiffs, who discharged the defendants from liability to that extent. For the remaining 300 bales, the defendants did not procure any merchant to agree to take over the liability, nor did they tender to the plaintiffs any delivery order for the bales, nor had they any cotton to deliver up. Defendants agreed with the plaintiffs, and settled the rate at Rs. 217 per candy ; they agreed to pay Rs. 31 per candy, as damages for breach of contract in respect of the 300 bales. Plaintiffs demanded the moneys from time to time ; but the defendants put off.

Shridham Gopinath submitted in his written statement that the suit was not properly framed by reason of non-joinder of the necessary parties. Ever since the first plaintiff and one Ramprasad Mulchand informed him, that the Ramprasad had been taken as a partner in the firm of Kanji Parbat, he dealt with Ramprasad, and in regard to the transactions connected with this suit also dealt with him. He had called on the plaintiffs to add Ramprasad, as a party who was necessary to the suit ; but they had declined to do so. The agreement referred to in the plaint was entered into through his clerk, plaintiffs were aware that in it, he was acting both as merchant and broker, and that the firm of Ravji Sakalchand were his shroffs. The day after the agreement, on 5th October 1903, defendants' clerk was called at Kanji Parbat's place of business, and requested by Ramprasad to treat the agreement as cancelled so far as the 300 bales were concerned. Consequently, the defendant handed over to them a contract for sale of 400 bales only, signed by Ravji Sakalchand, on his (defendant's) behalf. His liability, therefore, had ceased with regard to the 300 bales. The other allegations made by the plaintiffs were incorrect and were made with the object of fixing a liability on the defendant.

Evidence was recorded, and the hearing was adjourned.

AN EX-SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Inspector Minahan of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged John Meadowcroft, an ex-soldier of the 54th Field Battery (at present in England) with cheating in respect of four railway tickets from Bombay to Howrah, valued at Rs. 54.

Captain J. Davie, Brigade Major, Bombay Brigade, in his evidence stated that during the last week accused had come to him from time to time and had represented to him that he was a family man and had a wife and four children dependent on him in Bombay, and as he was unemployed and could not find employment in Bombay he wished to proceed to Calcutta where he was sure of finding employment, but had not the means to go there. In consequence of these representations Captain Davie instructed the Brigade Sergeant-Major to purchase four third class tickets for Howrah. This was duly done, but it subsequently transpired that the accused, who was travelling by the Nagpur Mail on Saturday, had sold one of the tickets to a fellow passenger. It was also discovered that accused had no family in Bombay and had falsely represented matters to Captain Davie. A wire was consequently dispatched to Igatpuri, where he was arrested and brought back to Bombay.

His Worship sentenced the accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHILL ON THE STOMACH.

BILE BEANS WORK A WONDERFUL CURE.

The dangerous after effects of a severe cold are strikingly illustrated in the case of Mrs. G. Shearer, of 9, Hull Terrace, Crown Road, Leeds. She was a healthy, vigorous woman until she caught a severe catarrh. Ulcers formed in her stomach, and in a few short weeks her health suffered so severely that she had to take her bed, where she remained for a month. Describing her sufferings and her cure by Bile Beans, Mrs. Shearer says :—

"For seven weeks I was very ill. I had pains at the pit of the stomach after everything I ate. These pains eventually became so acute that I dare not eat any solid food. After a meal, however light, I was dreadfully sick ; in fact, I could get nothing to stay on my stomach. Acute headaches attacked me constantly, and my chest and throat became very sore because of the continual retching. At last the suffering got so bad that I had to take to my bed, where I was kept for a month. A doctor attended me, and I took his medicines, but received very little benefit.

"Hearing of the good Bile Beans were doing, I decided to give them a trial. I obtained benefit from the first bottle, so I decided to undergo a thorough course. The sickness and vomiting attacks ceased ; my chest and throat grew stronger, and I was again able to eat and enjoy a good meal without fear of after effects. I am now completely recovered from my illness, and never have an attack of indigestion. Bile Beans have set me up in a sound, healthy condition."

Mrs. Shearer's testimony affords a typical instance of the efficacy of Bile Beans as a restorative tonic after serious illness. Bile Beans stayed the ravages of gastric catarrh, healed the ulcers in the stomach, restored and strengthened the functions of digestion, and thus laid the foundation of robust health.

Bile Beans owe their great success to the fact that they use Nature's own weapons to help all the organs of the body to work out their own salvation. Not so with cheap substitutes, which make a cure more difficult to secure when the system has been filled with their coarse, nauseous ingredients. Bile Beans are never sold loose, but only in bottles at Re. 1 per bottle or Rs. 2/4 for a large family size, from all chemists and medicine vendors, or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re, 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE :—A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 13th March, 1906.

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BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, a heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored; price of pills for 20 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

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HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1906.

THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

IN consequence of the separation of the new Punjab from the frontier, it was considered advisable for purposes of the administration to constitute two new districts, those of Attock and Lyallpur. The re-arrangements necessitated the reconstitution of the Rawalpindi and Multan divisions and of the districts of Rawalpiudi, Jhelum and Jhang. Yet with all this chopping and changing the Punjab flourishes. A most satisfactory feature of the year was the fact that whereas last year only thirty-four per cent. of the land revenue of Hissar could be collected, no less than 95 per cent. of the demand was collected in the official year now reported upon, while as regards collections on account of previous years, which have been more than doubled, more than two lakhs have been recovered in the Hissar district. It was only found necessary to suspend some three and three-quarter lakhs and these suspensions were mainly necessitated by the effects of the plague. Favourable agricultural conditions facilitated the collection of the demand and the recovery of arrears; and the net result shows [illegible] expansion of the revenue of the Province, the Chenab and Jhelum colonies being mainly responsible for the increase under the heading of fluctuating land revenue. It is found that the Land Alienation Act of 1900, is gradually becoming better understood and this better understanding does not appear to be co-existent with any serious attempts to evade the Act's provisions. An item of importance in connection with this Act is the Chief Court's ruling that land as defined in the Act includes occupancy rights in land. It is considered to be yet too early to prophesy that the success of the Co-operative Credit Societies will ultimately cause the money-lender to invest his wealth in commercial undertakings; but it is asserted that already the prices of land is rising towards the level of the prices which prevailed before the passing of the Land Alienation Act. The general working of the District Boards had been satisfactory, and the use of the Local Boards as consultative bodies has been recognised. The apathetic attitude, however, of both candidates and voters towards the elections continues to be maintained.

Decreases in imports and marked increases in the exports were the features of the year's trade, the fluctuations being attributed to a good harvest and bumper crops. In imports the most remarkable movement was a rise of a hundred and fifteen and a half lakhs in the value of European piece-goods. Railway material and coal and coke also increased. In exports wheat showed a total of over 198 lakhs in value in excess of the previous year and raw cotton between 255 and 275 lakhs; improvements being also shown in rape and mustardseed and other oilseeds. As regards the distribution of the total trade, Karachi continues to enjoy the largest share both of import and exports. The Punjab realises great potentialities in connection with trans-frontier trade. Afghanistan, in the past year, showed an increase, both in weight and value of imports and exports. The decrease in the imports and the increase in the export of goats and sheep is attributed to the lack of good grazing. The marked increase in the import of raisins and almonds is due to the fact that the Amir has relaxed the former stringent restrictions on this trade, and they are now sold in greater quantities and cheaper than before. In exports, indigo and brass and copper are the only classes that show a decrease. An increase in the export of manufactured leather goods is also noted. A decided decrease is also shown in the amount and value of imports from Tibet, which is attributed to the effects of the Tibet Mission, the want of improvements in trade routes and the fact that owing to the severe winter the passes to China were blocked. Exports also decreased in value, but more noticeable still was the decrease in silver, piece-goods and Indian tea. But now that high Tibetan dignitaries have visited India, an improvement may be confidently looked forward to. Ladakh took a smaller weight of our goods, but goods of greater value owing to the new conditions of the charas trade. Charas, it seems, forms the largest medium of exchange in the Leh Bazaar between the Yarkandi and Punjab trades, and though the increased price will doubtless affect the quantity imported it is answered likely that the trader will see that the people accustomed to the drug will take it at any price. For Kashmir, a decrease is reported in amount and value, but a marked increase in Indian tea is a satisfactory feature of the returns.

Except for the increasing virulence of plague the year was one of average prosperity, but owing to the epidemic there was some scarcity of labour as was experienced last year in several districts, the Sholapur district and the Jhelum colony again suffering most severely. Otherwise the year was distinctly favourable as regards the health of the people and the agricultural conditions prevailing were good. These conditions combined with the absence of the commoner forms of disease, which result from ill-nourishment, made possible the greater development of the province in matters of public improvements, and conduced to increased expenditure of money on matters of popular utility and public benefit. All departments are shown to have benefited by this outlay—administrative, protective, and educative. And as a proof of the energy which is being shown in furthering the wishes of the Supreme Government in the matter of the spread of elementary education among the masses, it is stated that the number of primary schools for boys has risen from 2,298 to 2,347 while 50,950 agriculturists are now ready in the Primary schools. The quality of teachers and teaching is improving and there is evidence of an increasing interest in female education. Educated men are commencing to evince a strong desire to have their wives and daughters learn something more than the Vernacular Middle course. The demand for schools is spreading and though the supply of teachers is still insufficient, it is hoped that the Normal school for women will supply this want in the near future. The Training Institutions at Lahore, Delhi, Multan, Jullunder and Rawalpindi have continued to do most useful work, and the same is said of the institutions where professional and technical learning is inculcated, many passed students having obtained posts carrying respectable salaries. The difficulty experienced in dealing with the criminal tribes of the Punjab, is diluted upon, and it is felt that until these tribes can be brought under adequate supervision, the full value of the Criminal Tribes Act will never be attained.

COAL TROUBLES IN AMERICA.

THREE years has not sufficed to wipe away the recollections of the great hardships entailed by the New York Coal strike of that time and yet that city is faced with the probability of another big strike. The high prices which followed 1902 have never been reduced, and the impending conflict promises to eclipse its predecessor both in magnitude and duration. Three years ago the anthracite or hard coal industry was paralysed and if the anthracite miners now throw in their lot with the bituminous regions the railways and industrial cities of the middle west will come under the ban. Traffic and manufactures will alike suffer, and it will mean ruination for many domestic consumers. The outlook is ominous as both sides, both the United Mine Workers and the companies, are vigorously preparing for a struggle when the present agreements expire at the end of this month. The last strike lasted twenty-six weeks, there were nearly one hundred and fifty thousand miners out of work and the loss was reckoned at about twenty-six million pounds. Now Mr. Mitchell, the President of the United Mine Workers, states that a strike on the first of next month will bring out five hundred and fifty thousand workers. The authracite owners have been preparing and have in hand, stored in their yards up to a ten months' normal supply and even the soft coal owners have been laying in large reserve stocks. Thus the summer months can be faced with confidence by the owners. On the other hand, the miners have four years great prosperity behind them, and it is stated that the banks in the mining districts never before had so many savings accounts. It is estimated that the Union's Treasury is worth practically a million pounds. So far as the dispute between the Miners' Union and the operating companies has yet gone, it has served to bring out several parallels with the coal strikes of Great Britain. The difficulty of the Miners' Union is to bring into their ranks the non-unionist miners working on the many bituminous fields opened in the south and west during the last four years. The constant influx of immigrants from South-East Europe to the mines, large numbers of whom find themselves able to rest during the summer, and even take an ocean trip to their native countries, returning with additional relatives, is another embarrassment to union organizers. The owners, for their part, find it difficult to hold the union workmen to their compacts. In the anthracite region the Strike Commission established by President Roosevelt's intervention in 1902 met with a large measure of success. The Conciliation Board, organized with three officials of the United Mine Workers, and three members representing the employers has disposed of all questions submitted to it, except some recent matters still under adjudication. But the President of the Union has resolved to press the demands which were not satisfied at the conclusion of the former strike, namely a general eight-hours' day and an increase in wages. These are however tendencies to events which will weaken the position of the Union and the difficulty will be for the President to persuade the anthracite workers to participate, in a word to make the strike sufficiently large to be effective. There are many, in close touch with the workers, who declare that a strike is not really wanted and that it is simply the policy of the leaders. Also the heads of railways, both in the east and west, are unwilling that the present flow of traffic should be checked by a disastrous coal strike, and are bringing pressure to bear on the coal companies to make timely concessions. Thus, there is a strong inclination—without, it is true, any very adequate reason—to believe that before the fateful April 1 the danger of a colossal strike may be averted. But it must not be forgotten that the Union officials hold the money of the workers and so sway their opinion to a far greater degree than is possible for outside influences to affect the mine owners and, should the latter consider their position, in view of the large stocks in hand, is sufficiently secure to refuse the demands of the Union leaders in toto, it would seem that the strike is inevitable, and its magnitude may quite easily find its reflection in England.

THE WELFARE OF PRUSSIAN MINERS.

THE Prussian Miners' Congress held at Essen, a short time ago, proved that the miners are a most united class, with a well-organised trades-union which does not prevent them from being on excellent terms with the State district Commissioners. The Ministry of Trade and Industry gives a return of the benevolent measures—exclusive of those provided by legislation—adopted for the benefit of the miners and it is manifest that every consideration that can add to their comfort has been thought out on the best lines. In the districts where miners most congregate housing accommodation is provided on a generous scale. In and around Saarbrucken, for instance, 6,870 miners have been assisted to become house owners on the following plan. Every man between 25 and 40 who has a wife and family, and owns a building plot, but not a house, is lent seventy-five pounds with which to build; this sum is free of interest, but must be repaid in ten yearly instalments. He gets, moreover, a premium of thirty-five to forty-five pounds on condition that he occupies the house that he builds. In this way from 100 to 120 workmen become house-proprietors every year. The State builds houses for those who do not take advantage of this privilege and has, in this way, erected 834 houses—in flats for which about £6 a year is the rent. There are besides 32 State lodging-houses with 5,051 beds let to the men at two shilling per month each. Then the purchases of provisions is made easy to workmen by the State advancing in the autumn ten shillings to two pounds to each householder or workman to enable him to buy a store of potatoes and other vegetables, the money to be paid back in small instalments, or else the State becomes the retailer and sells to the workmen nearly a third below market rates. Continuation schools for girls are provided by the Mines Administration with the view of making them more useful to their husbands when they marry. They are taught house-keeping, cookery and ironing in these schools, the State paying the whole cost. Boys and young men are instructed in fruit and garden culture, the pupils being encouraged to rear trees by the promise of permission to plant them later in their own gardens free. There are good nursery schools in which twenty-three teachers nurse and train very little children. Moreover workmen's bands receive State grants, festivals are provided, as well as theatrical representations and lectures. Well-stocked libraries, and a newspaper are run. All these welfare institutions have cost £830,000, a non-recurring amount. The yearly expenditure on their up-keep is £30,000. But the money is well spent and the benefits highly appreciated by the Saarbrucken miners and their families.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden, at 8 p.m., on March 11, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

LORD HAWKE arrived in Bombay yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lama from Kathiawar.

A NEW company of the Simla Volunteers has been formed under the command of the Rev. Mr. Hildesley.

A POSTAL service is to be established on the Hindustan-Tibet road which runs out from Simla between Poo and Gartok.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was unable to proceed to Fraserganj owing to the pressure of official work.

SIR ANDREW FRASER will, according to present arrangements, proceed on six months' leave from the 14th April.

THE relief of the British Infantry detachment at Naosmuch, half yearly in future, instead of quarterly as at present, has been sanctioned.

MR. STANLEY ARDEN, Superintendent of Experimental Gardens, Singapore, is resigning the service [illegible] interesting himself in rubber, probably in Johore.

MR. O'BRIEN, Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service, who is proceeding on leave, will be succeeded by Mr. Homan, Deputy Inspector-General, Mr. C. C. Sheridan acting for the latter.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 17th February, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905, of 143,768 mds. and of Rs. 18,063 in the earnings.

COLONEL MAHON is returning to India from service on the Permanent Ordnance Committee, when Major Rainy relieves him Colonel Mahon is in the running for a high Ordnance appointment.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander A. J. Marsack, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 9th instant, with Captain B. Leicester, Cheshire Regiment, and 14 men, 6 women, and 5 children as passengers.

THE Government of India propose to take into consideration the general question of revising and simplifying the rules regarding the pay, etc., of soldiers serving on the Unattached List in India, and steps to this end will be taken at an early date.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—February 1904, Rs. 14,84,25,000; February 1905, Rs. 13,86,32,000, and February 1906, Rs. 16,92,69,000.

YESTERDAY Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., who has been appointed Collector of Bombay, Commissioner of Income-tax, and Superintendent Stamps and Stationery took charge of his office, from Mr. P. R. Cadell; Mr. Cadell having been appointed Collector of Customs Bombay, under the New Imperial Scheme.

THE termination of the Special Meeting of the Corporation of Madras, on Friday, the Commissioners informally resolved to present Sir Arthur Lawley with an Address of Welcome on his arrival in Madras. A Committee, composed of Mr. Mayhew, the Hon'ble Sir V. C. Desikachariar and the President, was appointed to draft the Address and arrange details.

THE Productive Irrigation works of Madras for 1904-05, showed a net revenue of Rs. 63,15,990, or a return of 8·79 per cent. on the total capital outlay to the end of the year. The net revenue after deducting the interest charges shows a clear gain of Rs. 36,51,334, or 5·09 per cent. This percentage would be increased to 8·83 per cent., if the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal were left out of account.

MRS. BESANT delivered another address recently, at Benares, on the present industrial situation in India. She repeated in effect her remarks made in Madras, during the Christmas week, but she included a warning to "Swadeshi" traders and manufacturers that they could not expect patriotic purchasers to continue buying "Swadeshi" goods, if they did not improve their standards of manufacture and approximate to the excellence of foreign-made goods.

MR. O. R. JONES, Commissioner of Police, Madras, having recently represented that dealers in country gunpowder in Madras, frequently show in their accounts sales to temple authorities for the purpose of loading and firing "adirandis," a kind of firework, in accordance with a Government Order, permitting the latter to keep gunpowder for this purpose without a licence, the Government have ordered that temple authorities who wish to keep a stock of gunpowder for "adiswidis" should be required to obtain licences. This requirement, while helping to check illicit trade in gunpowder will not throw any real burden on temple authorities, for the licences are issued free.

THE COWLEY FATHERS IN BOMBAY.

A writer in the "Church Time" on the church matters in Bombay, refers to the alterations which are necessited by the new Docks and the feeding railway lines and says."

One of the properties displaced by the projected line of rail is St. Peter's Church in Mazagaon, one of the districts of the city of Bombay. St. Peter's Church was built in 1858 for the use of Europeans living in that part of Bombay. Originally it was a chapel-of-ease to the European church of Christ Church, Byculla. In 1865 the Europeans living in Mazagaon desired to be no longer dependent on the somewhat intermittent ministrations of the chaplain of Byculla, but aimed at securing a more independent position, with a clergyman who should exclusively minister to their spiritual needs. Churchmen living in Mazagaon were the promoters of this movement, which succeeded quickly in obtaining a resident clergyman, and after eight years of negociations further led to securing for St. Peter's all the rights of an independent parish. Since 1875 the church of St. Peter's has played a prominent part in the Catholic Revival, so far as Bombay and India are concerned, and some account of the work there may at this juncture, when the old building is in the process of demolition, be of interest.

In 1872, Bishop Douglas of Bombay succeeded effectually in arousing interest in Indian missions by his open letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury. In it he pleaded that there was room in India for communities of men and women to undertake different varieties of mission work; he followed up this letter with a direct invitation to Father Benson to send out some members of the Society of St. John the Evangelist to work in Bombay. In those days there were, in Bombay, Churchmen who bore honoured names—Sir Theodore Hope, Mr. Justice Pinhey, and others, whose interest and zeal on behalf of the Church were very keen The Bombay Church Union, a society of Church people affiliated with the English Church Union, took active measures to set on foot a mission amongst the poorer Europeans and Eurasians. Prominent laymen who were members of the Union worked hand in hand with the Bishop to bring about what they desired. As far as can be made out, the inception was due to laymen, and laymen certainly contributed largely to find the money necessary for carrying it out; but without the courageous and sympathetic help of Bishop Douglas the scheme could not have been carried into effect. In January, 1874, the first members of the Society of St. John the Evangelist landed in Bombay. Father Page and Father Biscoe were the first to be sent out by Father Benson in response to Bishop Douglas's invitation. Early in 1875 Bishop Douglas took the bold step of asking the Cowley Fathers to take over the charge of St. Peter's, Mazagaon, and appointed Father Page to be incumbency.

At that time the services in Bombay were all of one type, and the necessary changes in the ceremonial and services made by Father Page met with a considerable amount of opposition. Petitions were presented to the Archdeacon (during the vacancy of the See caused by the death of Bishop Douglas) asking for the removal of the Society from the parish. At last finding that their endeavours were of no use, the petitioners started services for themselves in a room, and these, for a time, were taken by a clergyman in Bombay. The opposition, which was, whilst it lasted very determined and bitter, gradually died away and ceased to take an active form. Side by side with those who opposed, there was a small body of Churchpeople who were loyal and whole-hearted supporters of the new regime. Mr. Hussey and Mr. Counsell who, from the first, rallied to the support of Father Page, through a long period of years continued to give most valuable help in various ways, and both of them occupied the post of churchwarden for many years in succession. The parish of St. Peter's, although at no time in its history has the congregation from Mazagaon been a large one, has always been fortunate in being able to count on the support and sympathy of faithful laymen who have played an important part in its history. Father Page, when he commenced his work, found in the church a bare and unadorned sanctuary, without any of the proper furniture or accessories of worship, but he very quickly beautified it, and fitted it for the [illegible] services and ritual. In 1875, the year of his appointment, the Daily Eucharist commenced, and has been offered without interruption until January 2nd, 1906, when the process of the dismantling of the church commenced. It is not possible to estimate what this has meant for the Church in Bombay. Day by day there have always been a few people present at the pleading of the Daily Sacrifice, and the Holy Eucharist has always since 1875 been the chief Sunday service. In Bombay the Sunday morning services are always at an early hour, and the choral Eucharist with sermon at St. Peter's has always been either at 7 a. m. or 7·30 a. m.

The state of things in the Church in Bombay was different in the 'seventies from what it is now, and it was not a matter of surprise that the work at St. Peter's should have had to make its way in the teeth of opposition. Wherever the Catholic Faith is proclaimed in its fulness it always, sooner or later, evolves opposition, and the opposition generally does more good than harm; so it was in the case of St. Peter's, Mazagaon. The work very speedily justified itself by its success. As individuals were prepared carefully for the sacraments a faithful band of communicants was slowly formed, and a loyal band of Churchpeople gathered round the church. In the early days of St. Peter's those who desired the Church privileges they could get there used to resort to it from different parts of Bombay. Largely owing to the influence of St. Peter's, Mazagaon, where the battle for liberty to teach and practise the Catholic faith was fought and won, a better state of things began to prevail in the other churches. The Cathedral with its daily Eucharist and Sunday choral Eucharist is a model of reverent ritual, with a large congregation of well-instructed Churchpeople, who owe much to the long ministry of Canon Hill, who for years upheld the standard of Catholic faith and worship in the Cathedral, and has recently returned to England after completing his time of service. The other churches in Bombay, almost without exception, are well served. St. Peter's, Mazagaon, has always been a church where those who desired to make their confessions were able to find priests to minister to their needs, and this has been of no small value in a place like Bombay, the gate of India, through which every year so many travellers either going to or coming from England pass. In the present day it is difficult to realise the suspicion and mistrust shown by a large section of Churchpeople towards religious communities of men in the seventies. Now they have won a more or less established position, but in 1875 in Bombay the Society, whilst on the one hand it found strong supporters, on the other hand found many who were strong opponents. More than once, as Father Page's work went on, strong opponents became strong supporters. It is not possible to tabulate the spiritual work of which St. Peter's, Mazagaon, became the centre. The daily Eucharist was the foundation on which all the work of the church was built; frequent services were held, guilds were founded, and all the usual activities of a well-ordered parish sprung into being. The parish of St. Peter's in 1875 became the centre of the work of the Cowley Fathers in India; this was before the Society had taken over the Panch Howds Mission in Poona and from this parish members of the Society went to distant parts of India to take missions and retreats. One advantage that accrued to the parish from being under the care of a community was that a larger staff than would otherwise have been possible was available for the work of the parish.

Father Page did most valuable pioneer work in the cause of higher education, founding, in St. Peter's Schools, the first schools in the Bombay Presidency belonging to the Church of England, in which pupils were prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, and which combined careful religious instruction with a good secular education. Such schools are now common, but the St. Peter's Schools suffered so severely, owing to the scare caused by the plague and the fever which became prevalent in Mazagaon, that the girls' school has been moved to the hill station Khandala.

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GOVERNING INDIA.

THE BAD EFFECTS OF CENTRALISATION.

CONSERVATIVE EULOGY FOR MR. MORLEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The "Morning Post" in an article describes the change in the Indian administration which accompanied the extension of communications, especially the increase in report-writing consequent on the diminution of authority and deterioration of character of outlying officials, the result of which was that the administration directed at the central offices got sadly out of touch with native life.

The "Post" commends Mr. Morley's attention to Sir Frederick Lely's volume of suggestions for the better governing of India. The discovery of a remedy is not an easy task, but once Mr. Morley is convinced of the importance of the matter he is as likely as anyone to find the right way of dealing with the same.

THE COMING SPANISH MARRIAGE.

Princess Ena's Allowance.

The King and Queen of Portugal arrive in Madrid to-day on a visit to King Alfonso.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

King Alfonso motored over to Biarritz to-day and had lunch with King Edward.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The royal marriage will be formally announced in the Cortes to-day when the Government will propose to fix Princess Ena's allowance at ten thousand pounds sterling per annum.

THE MINING DISASTER AT COURRIERES.

Difficulties Face the Rescuers,

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The rescue work at Courrieres is most difficult and most dangerous owing to the galleries caving in and being full of poisonous gases. Hundreds of bodies have been recovered.

Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers are coming in freely and the Chamber will be asked to vote half a million francs.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. Sarrien's Difficulties.

M. Sarrien is actively engaged in forming a new Cabinet, but is encountering difficulties.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Police Question having a Solution.

At the Algeciras Conference, Herr von Radowitz announced yesterday that the essential part of the German demand on the police question had been renounced and he advised referring the French and Austrian schemes to a Committee to be harmonized.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p. m. to-day.

THE NEW ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

LIST OF NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The following appointments are understood to be now practically settled :—

General Bayley to the new post of Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and Colonel Maconachy, 1st Sikhs, to the post of Secretary of the Government of India in the new Military Supply Department.

Colonel Capper, Director of Military Education, is appointed Deputy Adjutant General, Eastern Command, Colonel Watkis, Deputy Secretary in the now abolished Military Department, becomes Deputy Adjutant General, Western Command; Colonel Woolcombe commands a Brigade vice General Craigie, and Colonel Cowans, from Home, succeeds Colonel Capper as Director of Military Education for India.

LATER.

It is now announced authoritatively that General Bayley, of the Indian Staff College and Colonel Maconachy, 51st Sikhs, have been offered and have accepted the appointments of Secretaries to the Government of India in the Army Department and the Military Supply Department respectively.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 12.

It is stated that Orders have been received to stop the work on the barracks, etc., which were being built in connection with the new Military Organisation Scheme at Nowshera.

THE INDIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

MR. STEWART WILSON RESIGNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

At the annual general meeting of the Philatelic Society of India, Mr. Stewart Wilson, lately appointed Director General of Post Offices in India, announced that he could not again offer himself for the post of President of the Society, mainly because Government had honoured him by entrusting him with the duties of Director General of Post Offices which, he was afraid, were inconsistent with an active position in the Philatelic Society. The President elected was the Hon. Sir David Masson, Mr. Stewart Wilson agreeing to accept the post of Honorary President.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES AT QUETTA.

A DURBAR OF BALUCHI SIRDARS.

A PICTURESQUE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MARCH 12.

This morning the Prince received an address from the Quetta Municipality, its presentation having been postponed from Saturday. The address was read by Major Archer, Municipal President, and described the progress of Quetta since Sir Robert Sandeman entered the place, thirty years ago, to be founder, by peaceful means, of a province exceeding in area the British Isles. A few mud huts inside the fort, with about four thousand inhabitants, have given place to a flourishing town with nearly twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Since the opening of the railway Quetta has become a commercial centre of importance, trade converging on it from Kalat, Seistan and Southern Afghanistan. A wonderful transformation has occurred in Baluchistan in the last thirty years. They recognised the benign justice of the British rule which affords equal opportunities to all. Compared with much of what their Royal Highnesses had seen elsewhere this rampart of India, Baluchistan, must present a bleak contrast. But although one of the youngest of India's offspring, it was a promising one and nowhere had his Majesty more loyal subjects.

The Prince in reply said :—

"Gentlemen,—The address which has just been read presents in very graphic language, a story of which we may all feel proud. While thanking you heartily for your welcome to the Princess of Wales and myself I congratulate you with equal heartiness on your achievements. We who are familiar with the older and more slowly growing institutions of the West are naturally struck with the rapid career of Quetta. You have mentioned the honoured name of Sandeman who won the people of Baluchistan to the ways of peace. I doubt not that the traditions of that great man inspire and direct you in your labours, and I can detect in your address two of his qualities, courage and hope. We shall have opportunities, during the next few days, of seeing for ourselves the work which has been achieved within the short space of thirty years, and it will be my pleasing duty to inform the King-Emperor of the wonderful progress which has been made on this frontier of the Empire since he visited India. May every success and prosperity attend your useful labours. The concluding words of your address have greatly touched us and we sincerely join your expressions of thankfulness for the blessings which Providence has bestowed upon us during our journey to and in India."

After the Municipal Commissioners withdrew the Prince received state visits from the Khan of Khelat and the Jam of Las Bayla.

This afternoon the Prince held a Durbar of the Sirdars of Baluchistan in Sandeman Memorial Hall at which his Royal Highness presented sanads of titles to eight Sirdars for distinguished services. His Royal Highness also decorated, with a medal of the third class of the Military division of the Indian Order of Merit, Havildar Hayat Khan and sepoys Ali Jan and Sultan Khan, all of the Zhob Levy Corps, for conspicuous galantry during the attack by raiders on the Shinbas post on April 26th last year. The Durbar was a picturesque assembly, the long haired Baluchi Sirdars squatting on the floor of the hall. They were all presented in turn to the Prince by the Agent to the Governor-General and his assistants, and at the close the Prince asked the Hon. Mr. Tucker to convey to the Sirdars the expression of his pleasure at being able to meet them. The Agent to the Governor-General addressed the assembly in Hindustani interpretting the Prince's remarks.

The Princess witnessed the Durbar from one of the galleries of the hall. In going to and returning from the Durbar their Royal Highnesses drove by the processional route which should have been taken on the day of arrival. The roads were lined by three batteries of the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Welsh and Warwickshire Regiments and four Native Infantry Regiments. School-children and others were assembled at points of the route which lay through the compound of the Quetta Club.

THE VICEROY'S FAREWELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Captain Lord Francis Scott has proceeded to Karachi to bid farewell to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on behalf of the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The Company accompanying the Viceroy to Daltongunge comprises of the Countess of Minto, Colonel Dunlop-Smith Major Fielding, Surgeon-Colonel Crooke Lawless and Captain Ross.

Countess of Minto leaves Calcutta next Monday for Dehra Dun, afterwards joining the Viceroy's tour at Lucknow.

THE LHASSA SHAPE AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The Lhassa Shape, who reached Darjeeling with his suite, yesterday, leaves for Calcutta this Monday morning.

THE NICHOLSON MEMORIAL.

LORD KITCHENER TO BE PRESENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Lord Kitchener will be present at the unveiling, on the 6th of April, of the Nicholson Memorial at Delhi and afterwards makes a short tour before proceeding to Simla.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Colonel Capper has been selected as Deputy Adjutant-General, Eastern Command, and Colonel Watkis as Deputy Adjutant-General, Western Command.

Colonel J. S. Cowans, M. V. O., succeeds Colonel Capper as Director of Military Education. Colonel Woolcombe, Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry, Army Head-Quarters, has been selected for a Brigade Command, vice Brigadier-General Craigie whose tenure has expired.

Lieutenant Ross, 38th Dogras, has been appointed to the 7th Gurkhas.

The tenure of appointment of Captain Dyson Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Western Command Head-Quarters, is extended by two years.

Captain Gunn, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of that regiment.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Poe, North Staffordshire Regiment on the 31st March next.

THE OUTRAGE AT MARGHIL.

FOUL MURDER OF MR. GLANVILLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 10.

The Gulf mail brings further particulars of the sad and serious affair of Messrs. Lynch Brothers, repairers, dock and coal depot at Marghil, four miles above Busreh on the Shat-el-Arab river at the head of the Persian Gulf, early on the morning of the 28th of February, when Mr. L. Glanville, an Engineer, who had been for about 8 years in the employ of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Coy., was foully murdered by an armed band of some 20 to 30 Arabs and Negros, robbers. The attack which was highly organized was probably prompted by motives of plunder, although as a matter of fact no large sum of money is kept on the premises. What makes the matter particularly grave is that a British gunboat was lying in the river at the time not more than 4 miles from the scene of the occurrence. Though robberies and piracies are not uncommon in those parts especially under Turkish rule, the country round Busreh is not disturbed just now. No European in Busreh has ever been attacked before in this manner. It was a stormy moonless night, and there was absolutely no warning of the intended attack. Mr. Crow, the British Consul, was absent on duty at Amara, a day's journey up the river, but returned to Busreh by the next steamer. Information of the outrage reached Busreh early in the morning, and Mr. Dods, the firm's local agent, and Mr. Niven, the Superintending Engineer, acted with commendable promptitude and immediately proceeded by steam launch to the scene of the disaster, with the Turkish police and medical authorities and accompanied by Commander Barker, R. A., and Surgeon Rickford, R. A., from H. M. S. Lapwing. The scene that met their eyes on arrival was an appalling one. On the roof of the house was found the body of a Chaldean tindal riddled with martini bullets, who had died whilst gallantly coming to the rescue of his master. Mr. Glanvill's body was found in his bed-room with bullet wounds in the body and wrist, and in another room was found the prostrate form of the Bagdadi store-keeper with a bullet wound in the back, and a sword cut on the head. His wounds, however, were not serious, but he was suffering from severe nervous prostration.

It appears that the assailants entered the premises by scaling a high wall at the rear, having first of all posted guards at all the ways of approach to the house and over-powered the watchmen, who in some cases were surprised before they could give the alarm and in others bolted at once. The villagers at Marghil are probably implicated, as no efficient assistance was rendered although a few of the men fired some shots from a distance. A body of about a dozen men gained the roof, and after trying several doors blew off the lock of the store-keeper's quarters by firing several shots. A servant inside escaped by jumping out of a window about 20 feet to the ground below, and the storekeeper fled in terror to Mr. Glanville's rooms and found he had lit a lamp and put his shot gun together. The assassins came on and forced the sitting room door, and the two retired to the bedroom from which there was no means of escape. Firing became general. There were bullet marks all round and through the bedroom door, which eventually was rushed, and the victims surrounded. The Engineer was treacherously shot from behind, and died about an hour later. It appears that the unfortunate man fired off some No. 5 cartridges as the empty cases were found near his body, and as no shot marks can be found and some bedding is missing it may be that some of the Arab were wounded and carried off in blankets, and if so this may help in bringing the murderers to justice. The robbers looted the premises bursting open drawers and boxes by firing the locks and forced the storekeeper to surrender his savings but spared his life. Commander Barker made forcible representations to the Turkish authorities with a view to stimulate them to active operations for the arrest of the murderers and rouse them out of their usual incompetent lethargy and demanded assurances of safety and the posting of guards. The Vali of Busreh who is absent at Amara will return at once and personally conduct the investigation, and it is expected that the headmen of all the surrounding villages will be arrested and imprisoned until the matter is cleared up. The head of the firm in England is one of the new Liberal M. P's. and it appears that the London Foreign Office has already taken the matter up, as the Consul has been called upon by telegraph to furnish a full report.

The late Mr. Glanville, who was about to be married, leaves a widowed mother, and much sympathy is felt for the family. The funeral took place at Marghil Cemetery on 1st March with naval honours. The British Community is much disturbed and it is felt that the fullest guarantees for safety in the future must be obtained.

AN EXPLOSION AT THE AUNDH CAMP.

FIVE SOLDIERS INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 12.

Between 10 and 12 this morning a very serious accident occurred at the Artillery Practice Camp at Aundh which resulted in a injury to four gunners. From facts it appears that a 15-pounder gun belonging to the 33rd Field Battery which recently arrived at Kirkee from Hyderabad (Sind) was changing position from 500 to 200 yards range when, it is presumed, the spare fuse which somehow got into among the cartridges caused an explosion and set fire the limber. Two gunners, named Profet and Wright who were seated on the limber were hurled off, both of them severely burnt about their hands, face and body, and found unconscious. Driver Wood was thrown off from his horse and both the horse and rider were badly burnt, while Gunner Mollay was also burnt about his hands and face. The injured men were immediately attended to in the field hospital at Aundh and Profet and Wright, who are badly burnt, removed to the station hospital at Kirkee. The accident occurred in the presence of Colonel Carter, Commanding the R. F. A. and the Artillery Staff.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANTA CRUZ, MONDAY.

The week opened early to-day, for everyone was astir soon after six and the camp made a pretty sight, with the moon still shining, whilst the first signs of dawn showed themselves in the East. The camp is pitched behind the Jackal Club, and there is plenty of room for drilling and marshalling. The morning commenced with dismounted drill with carbines the majority appearing fairly efficient, at any rate, sufficiently to show up well by the time the camp is over.

Some thirty-five are in camp. After the carbine drill mounted drill was performed in three sections the Officers present being Major T. W. Cuffe, A.-D.-C. Capt. O'Brien and Lieutenants H. Symons and F. Beddie. Several formations were gone through the three sections finally forming and advancing in an extended line after which mounted sword drill was performed. The work which will be gone through includes a scouting competition commencing on Wednesday, and sports are being arranged, including a point-to-point race. There will also be the more serious work of firing on the range which is near by and those of the corps who are in camp are promised a busy time between now and the 21st when the annual inspection by Brigadier-General Greenfield takes place.

An investiture ceremony takes place at Government House, Calcutta next Monday night.

LAND REVENUE REMISSIONS.

NEW RULES.

New Rules relating to Suspensions and Remissions of Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess in the Presidency proper excluding Sind were issued yesterday in a Press Note. It is explained that they are in supersession of all previous orders on the subject to the approval of the Government of India the Governor-in-Council has laid down the following rules for the grant of suspensions and remissions of land revenue and local fund cess in the Presidency proper. The rules have been framed in accordance with the principles laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3—99-2, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, dated 25th March, 1905. It is to be clearly understood that suspensions and remissions are granted as a measure purely of grace and not of right and only in cases of calamities so severe as to necessitate a relaxation of the settlement contract.

Government deem it desirable to state that the different rates of remission for Gujarat and the Konkan on the one hand, and the Deccan on the other, are based on the difference in the treatment of these tracts in the Survey Settlement. In the Deccan Settlement full allowance has been made for the precarious nature of the rainfall, while in the Konkan and Gujarat rates of assessment are based on the assumption of an assured rainfall. Hence in the latter areas more extensive suspensions and remissions are called for in the case of a failure of the rains than are justified in the former in which recurring deficiences in the rainfall are permanently allowed for in the assessments. Specially favourable treatment is accorded to holdings bearing an assessment not in excess of Rs. 10 because in other than very favourable seasons the bulk of the produce of such holdings remaining after all charges are met is required for the maintenance of an average family and little margin is left for payment of arrears of assessment.

Rules follow here and the notification continues :—

Immediate intimation of all suspensions and remission granted under the foregoing orders should be given by the Commissioners to the Accountant-General, who should report to Government how far they are likely to affect the Budget Estimates of the year.

The list of suspensions and remissions should be published in the following manner. As soon as the statement for any village is sanctioned, the Mamlatdar should cause a copy to be sent to the village officers, who should be required to read and explain the orders to all the villagers, and to post the copy in a conspicuous place in the village chavdi, if any, or otherwise in some building resorted to by the villagers. The village officers should be required at the same time to enter in the ledger and the rayats' receipt books the remissions and suspensions which have been sanctioned. All revenue officers from Circle Inspector to Sub-Divisional Officer and Collector should satisfy themselves by personal observation that the statement has been affixed as directed and has been replaced if torn or defaced, and by direct inquiry that the remissions and suspensions have been read and explained to the villagers. In making the examination of rayats' receipt books particular attention should be paid to examination of the books of those to whom remissions and suspensions have been granted. The Circle Inspectors and other taluka officers should be ordered to examine not less than 25 per cent. of the books of the villages with three months after the remissions and suspensions are declared, and when doing so to call specially for the books of those to whom remissions and suspensions have been granted. To facilitate this an asterisk should be placed against the names of those to whom suspensions and remissions have been granted in the index to village form No. 5. The District Officers should be desired to pay special attention to ensure that this examination has been properly carried out.

LOCAL CALAMITIES.

Relief on the occasion of local calamities should be determined by the investigation of individual cases.

The holding is to be taken, as in the case of general calamities, as the unit for consideration, and the resources of the owner may also be taken into account.

When the damage amounts to total or nearly total loss of crops immediate remission is preferable to suspension.

KONKAN AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—some time ago I showed through the medium of your columns how last year's defective monsoons had affected the rice crops in the coast villages of the Konkan districts and how there was likely to be a dearth of drinking water in some of them at the approach of the hot season. Some of the wells in these and other villages have already become dry while the brackish water of others has become so bad that it is of little use to either men or cattle or even to garden trees. In some villages of the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District panwels or creepers the leaves of which are chewed with betelnut are grown in the so called garden lands, but for want of sufficient water most of them have withered this year, and the cultivators have been deprived of one of the means of earning their livelihood.

Wells in the Konkan are not generally very deep, as most people do not think it worth while to undergo the expense of blasting the hard rock that is usually reached at a short depth. At Chinchani and other villages in the Umbergaon Petha of the Thana District, they specially prepare a long iron bar with a pointed end, and when the rocky bed is reached, bore a prependicular hole through the rock with the iron bar, and the water which is generally underneath the rock rises to the surface with considerable force. In some villages of the Colaba District this method of forcing up water is tried with some success, but as it is not generally properly understood it is not largely resorted to. If Government should order inquiries to be made in the Umbargaon Petha of the Thana District through the Public Works Department, and with some improvement in the existing crude apparatus ask the Local Boards and Municipalities to improve the water supply in their wells by this means, the general public would follow their example. A number of wells will become dry in the hot season this year, and there will be ample opportunities for trying experiments.

Rice is the principal crop of the Konkan and is grown only during the rainy season. Superior lands which are drained by water from brooks or reservoirs are suited only for "garva" or late crops, while inferior lands not so drained can grow only "halva" or early crops. When the fall of rain is good and well distributed both kinds of lands give a normal crop, but when it is defective, only superior lands can yield anything. In the Coast villages superior lands are few and far between, and therefore, these villages are the greatest sufferers in bad years. The quantity of rain water received in the Konkan is generally in excess of what the rice crops require, and hundreds of thousands of gallons of it are carried away to the sea by rivulets and brooks. Even when the monsoons fail, the quantity of rain water carried to the sea is so large that if it be collected in reservoirs, it will suffice to irrigate a considerable portion of the inferior lands. The Irrigation Commission have recommended large schemes, but it seems that if the local Government will appoint small Committees consisting of revenue officers and experienced villagers for different groups of the coast villages, and order inquiries to be made as to where and how far it is possible to collect the rain water, they can employ a portion of the large sums the Government of India place at their disposal for irrigation purposes, and by damming the rivulets and conserving the water, save a considerable portion of the crops in the inferior lands from rain in bad years. In good years the water so collected may be made to pay by being allowed to be used for growing vegetable crops.

Seeing that the rains terminate very early, some cultivators have been growing with great success early crops in lands suited for late crops, but as no one can know for certain when the rains would cease this change cannot be universally adopted. If the rains should continue late in October, the early crops in lands suited only for late crops would be seriously damaged. In former years the Government of India used to publish a forecast of monsoons, and if the observations of the Meteorological Department have any value and can give a forecast with some amount of accuracy, its publication not only in newspapers but even in pamphlet form in the various Vernacular languages of the country would indeed serve a very useful purpose.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

GOVERNMENT AND CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta presiding.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed : "That a Committee be appointed to prepare and submit to the Corporation a draft representation to Government pointing out the total inadequacy of their contribution towards the financial operations of the City Improvement Trust which has besides been constantly reduced by the action of Government under the resumption clause of the Improvement Act, and praying for a suitable revision of the share of Government in improving the chief City of the Presidency, which is at the same time one of the most important centres of trade and commerce affecting the whole country." Mr. Rahimtoola remarked that when bills were introduced in the Legislative Council, the speeches that were made were all recorded in the proceedings of Council. It often happened that the speeches become very curious reading in a few years' time when experience had been gained as to the actual working of the intentions with which any particular legislation had been carried through. The Improvement Trust Act formed one of these instances, where the intention of Government, as pointed out on the occasion of the first reading of the Bill by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, now made very curious reading. It was a well-known fact that his Excellency laid great stress upon the share which Government proposed to contribute towards the cost of the improvement of the city. Mr. Rahimtoola read a passage from his Excellency's speech in which he expressed his sympathy with the citizens of Bombay in their hour of need and pointed out how exceedingly generous the Government was behaving towards the city. Mr. Rahimtoola quoted further from Lord Sandhurst's speech, and started that the great assistance so eloquently referred to by his Excellency had turned out to be what? An income to the Trust which if capitalised would be equal to nine lakhs of rupees, and if the most favourable view was taken than the income if capitalised might under certain conditions represent a sum of 14 lakhs of rupees. It was obvious from his Excellency's speech that the intention of Government was to give to the city something considerably beyond what they found was actually the case. So much so, that in one part of his speech, Lord Sandhurst pointed out that the schedule value of the property to be handed over to the Trust amounted to 72 lakhs, and with the reclamation rights, which were also vested in the Trust, and which were expected to bring in an amount of 29 lakhs, there would be a total of one crore and one lakh. These figures were very misleading. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in its representation to the Government on the financial position concerning the improvement Trust for Calcutta pointed out that the Government of India only proposed to give 50 lakhs to Calcutta whereas the City of Bombay had secured one crore of rupees. The speaker argued that Bombay had not received anything like a crore of rupees. They stood to receive only about nine lakhs of rupees, and it had to be borne in mind that these nine lakhs were only to be obtained after spending a large sum of money in fully developing Government lands and making them of enormous value. Calcutta had received 50 lakhs of rupees in cash, and as the original intention of Government towards Bombay had not been realised, he thought they ought to ask Government to reconsider the question and place this city on a position of equality in regard to Calcutta. Their estimate showed that the total income to be derived during the first year would amount to something like Rs. 9,93,00. Out of these ten lakhs they had already spent seven lakhs in the improvement of these lands, so that the income was reduced to three lakhs or Rs. 30,000 per annum. He contended that the Government originally intended that the city should largely benefit, whereas as matters now stood they would not get a farthing during the first ten years. The remaining three lakhs go to Government as their share under Section 79 relating to the open spaces in the city. The Colaba reclamation was assured of a profit, but this would go to Government, for the provisions of the Act seemed to be such that the entire profit would go to Government and perhaps leave a loss to the Trust. Mr. Rahimtoola thought that the Act clearly showed that for the first twenty years the Trust should enjoy the income without any payment to Government. Why should the Government have an arrangement by which they secured the lion's share of this property. So far as the city is concerned they would rather say, Let us not have it, for it was now a burden upon them. He wished to make a few remarks as to the resumption. Now, when the Government gave those powers, they fully intended the city to drive the fullest benefit from the scheme. A plot of land was resumed by Government. It was never intended that resumptions should be carried out on such a large scale. In the Legislative Council when the attention of Government was drawn to the arrangement under which various plots of land were being resumed from Government by the Trust, thus reducing the contribution of the city the answer was that that was the Improvement Trust Act and that Government had a right to resumption and that they had nothing further to complain of. Another reference he would make in regard to the improvements of the city was that of the justice of the demand which they were putting forward for a large contribution from the general taxpayer. It was obvious that it was present to the minds of Government that the liability was not purely a local liability but was also an Imperial liability and that they recognised this all through. Another point was in reference to the power that Government took into their own hands on the distinct ground that they were contributing largely to the Trust and were entitled to have those powers in their own hands. He had shown what a large stake the general taxpayer had, but whatever that stake might turn out to be the stake remained. Government said that it was because they represented the general taxpayer that the further power was also retained in their hands.

They would notice that in the passage he had read, the greatest stress was laid upon the fact that the Government of Bombay were the chief contributors to the Trust. Therefore they retained in their own hands the final power of doing any thing they liked with their schemes. One more point: Would the general taxpayer be out of pocket after the first ten years? So far as the first ten years were concerned he got nothing. As regards the succeeding period there were some items of interest. A few properties had fallen in to Government through the operations of the Trust, which were leasehold properties and not resumable. The Improvement Trust came on the scene, and this property became part of the scheme of the Trust. That was the reason which Government put forward to terminate the leases and resume the property. Now Government claimed six lakhs of rupees on this property obtained from the Trust. Government had made a large income out of these rights, which might probably not have been exercised at all. Now, the general taxpayer stood to get a large income from the operations of the Improvement Trust. As he had said Government should recognise their imperial obligations in regard to the requirements in the improving of the city of Bombay. The Government knew that the requirements were both local and imperial. For instance Calcutta got 50 lakhs; even Simla got twenty lakhs for improvements, while Bombay got not a single half penny from the general taxpayer. The whole liability fell upon the city of Bombay. Would the Corporation agree with him that they should make a united protest against the action of Government and make strong representations pointing out these facts, and urging them to treat Bombay, whose needs were certainly as great as any other city in the country, better than past. He hoped the Corporation would see that a strong Committee was formed to prepare a report on that subject, on which he was sure they had a very strong case. Such a Committee could compel the Government to recognise the rights of the city. The Resolution was carried unanimously, the committee to consist of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Harrison, Mr. D. Wacha, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Murzban.

Mr. D. E. Wacha considered the remarks of Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola only showed that he (Mr. Wacha) was correct when he said on the Improvement Trust Bill being introduced in Council that Government were only desirous of benefiting at the expense of the ratepayers. He alluded to the manner in which Government had fourty years ago pulled down the walls of the city and to the large amounts they had obtained by the sale of the lands which had been then cleared to the east of the city. He thought the taxpayer would be subjected to further burdens if the Improvement Trust was allowed to continue its operations and said from a sanitary point of view it had proved to be an utter failure. He thought that had the work of improving the city been entrusted to the Corporation the latter body would have shown better results in every case, remarking that the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola had done good work for the Corporation and the city by alluding to the subject before the meeting but he (Mr. Wacha) could no put his trust in Government.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna thought that when Mr. Wacha commenced his remarks he intended to move an amendment that the Improvement Trust be abolished. He did not think Government should be attacked by in such a manner.

Concluded on page 6.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The University Boat Race.

BOLTON WANDERERS vs. MANCHESTER CITY.

HOCKEY, MOTORS AND GOLF.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Cambridge crew have been spending the week-end at Eastbourne. They had previously rowed unchanged for about a fortnight, and got through a lot of hard work. With the race as far off as April 7, such tactics made an easy-all imperative. They resumed practice to-day, and will continue to row on the Cam until they leave for Bourne End. There is not likely to be any further alterations. Up that case the crew will be composed as follows : (bow) G. D. Cochrane (Third Trinity), J.H.F. Benham (Jesus) H. M. Goldsmith (Jesus), M. Donaldson (First Trinity), B. C. Johnstone (Third Trinity), E. W. Powell (Third Trinity), R. V. Powell (Third Trinity), D. C. R. Stuart (Trinity Hall) (stroke), R. Allcard (Third Trinity) (cox). Immense advance has been made in the matter of watermanship. The raggedness and rolling about observable at times is mainly due to quite another fault, a weak finish. Stroke, six, and seven are rowing 10 per cent. better than they were. The president at six has regained quite his best form. Eight such good men as are now at work ought to be capable of turning out as fast and uniformly powerful as most crews of recent years. On their individual merits, they ought soon to show that collective good form which will enable them to arrive at Bourne End "a crew." But coaching will have to accomplish this.

The Dark Blues also had a rest on Saturday. They, too, have got through a lot of hard work lately. The rough weather experienced during the week will do them all the good in the world, even at this early stage. As a crew, they have gained in watermanship already, but hardly the same can be said of the men individually. As a matter of fact, it has kept several of them back, notably No. 6, who still rolls somewhat at times. Very appreciable progress has been made, notwithstanding, especially now that stroke gets the beginning from his stretcher more. Mr. Fletcher must feel gratified at the result of his efforts in this particular direction. The more so as there is distinctly more life in the paddling and much more work all round in the rowing as the direct outcome.

By comparison, the Oxford sliding is far better at this stage than of Oambridge. It is in the main good, but some of them kick away still, which prevents the crew from finishing longer and travelling faster. As at Cambridge, the chief fault up-to-date is a weak finish. Bow's swing-back is the least correct in the whole boat. He has fallen into the fault of rowing home "with arms only," as a jerk, so to speak, in order to enable the hands to overtake the body. What is more, oftener than not, he is the last to catch the water on his side. He is a most conscientious workers, however, and the same applies to all the men now engaged. There is not the slightest suspicion of slacking at either thwart. Doubtless the crew will be definitely manned as soon as may be now. Any crew, good, bad, or indifferent, should be fairly together ere the migration to Henley this month. As E. A. Bailey appears a fixture at No. 3, the presumption is that either A. C. Gladstone (Christ Church) or G. H. Robinson (University) will be included at No. 7.

The early morning fog having lifted, a fine day was revealed at Bolton where the wanderers met Manchester City. But in spite of this, and notwithstanding the fact that the clubs had agreed to put strong teams into the field, the attendance at Burnden Park to witness the semi-final for the Manchester Cup between these teams was not more than 5,000 spectators. Manchester City were without Banks, and the Wanderers half-back line included two reserve players in Gaskell and Taorpa, a young player from the Bury district. The ground was little better than a mudheap, and early on the treacherous foothold brought Booth to the ground when Livingstone had worked a nice opening for the left wing. This enabled Baverstock to clear, and the Wanderers got to the other end, where Edmondson disposed of a rolling shot. In spite of the soft ground both sides showed pretty passing; the combination of the City side was excellent. Dearden being conspicuous for one indicious piece of work.

The Wanderers' forwards improved, and Edmondson saved a fine short from M'Ewen. Immediately afterwards Shepherd broke away and shot a foot wide as Edmondson threw himself full length at the ball. City were hard pressed for some time, and when they did transfer play Jones hung on the ball too long and was dispossessed of it. The Wanderers' goal had the narrowest of escapes, for after Davies had fallen in attempting to first away Thornley's shot was luckily kicked away by Baverstock, the ball rebounding off a City player just wide of goal. Five minutes before the interval Marsh slipped round Burgess and scored with a fine shot. Half time :—Bolton Wanderers, one goal, Manchester City, none. In less than three minutes after the second half had begun Booth shot from an angle, and Davies, in trying to save, put the ball into the net, thus equalising the score. The remainder of the game was well-contested though both sides missed several chances, but this was not to be wondered at for towards the close the ground was in a deplorable condition, making it difficult for the players to keep a foothold. Result : One goal each.

Ireland have yet to register their initial victory over England. Twenty-four times previous to Saturday teams representing the two countries had met, but, with the exception of two games which had ended with honours easy, those in 1894 and last year, the Englishmen had proved superior to their opponents. Recently they registered their twenty-third success, the score in their favour being five goals to nil. Undoubtedly the success was deserved, but scarcely by so large a margin. To Ashcroft the winners had much to be thankful for. The Woolwich Arsenal goalkeeper did much to enhance an already fine reputation, and in selecting him to keep for England, the selectors undoubtedly have reason to be satisfied with their choice. H. Smith and Crompton at back will presumably retain their positions for the other internationals, but may be a change will be made in the half-back line. Although five goals were scored, the forwards, as a line, were not a great success. Brown, who came in place of Woodward, was but moderate and it is a pity almost that another amateur was not found to play in the centre. True, the state of the turf made the difficulties of combined movements considerable. Both Day and Harris were slow to commence with, but they improved as the game went on. Bond, however, played a great game, and this individual had every reason to be proud of his share in the success of the side. Mistakes are so easily made when the turf is greasy and the ball heavy that criticism on the individual work of the players is by no means easy.

The Auto Cycle Club has decided that it will hold only one long distance trial of motor cycles this year, and this will be the Land's End to John-o'-Groat's run, which will be carried out as far as possible on the lines of the annual six days' trial. The ride will extend over six days, and the distances to be covered each day have been arranged in accordance with the severity of the road to be traversed. The start will be made at 7 a.m. from Penzance, on Monday, June 11, and from there the competitors will proceed to Land's End, whence the start proper will be made at 8 a.m. The total distance is 805 miles, and the daily stops are Taunton, Warrington, Lockerbie, Pitlochry, Tain, and John-o'-Groat's. The time schedule is to be worked out on a basis of a minimum speed of 15 m.p.h. and a maximum of 20 m.p.h. The trial is open to all classes of touring motor cycles. Thus, says "The Motor Cycle," any man, who with a certain amount of practice can ride 200 miles a day without discomfort, and most of us can do that if we do but try, has every chance of doing what perhaps

he may never have the opportunity of repeating, viz. that of seeing his country from one end to the other. Day by day the scenes are changed. First come the round-topped hills and mild climate of the south-west then the good roads and fair country of the West, then the manufacturing districts, the passes of Cumberland, the lowlands of Scotland, the rugged glories of the Grampians, and lastly the sea at Britain's northernmost point."

By their victory over Oxford yesterday at Surbiton by 4 goals to 1, the Cambridge hockey team draw level in the matter of wins, both 'Varsities being now credited with seven victories, while three games have been drawn. This is the Light Blues' first success since 1901, and on the day's play they thoroughly deserved their victory, which was gained as we anticipated chiefly through the superiority of their forward line though at the same time, their defence was very sound all through. Hallowes, their outside left, was quite the hero of the match, his display in the second half especially being quite up to International form.

Harry Vardon, the Open ex-Champion, has greatly improved in health since his stay at Le Touquet, and seems now to be playing as well as ever. For the first time in the history of the Cannes Golf Club the competitions for prizes presented by visitors of the Hotel Beausite were opened to monthly members of the club. The men's prize, a silver afternoon tea service, was won by Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, with a score of 85, less 12—73, and the ladies', a silver trinket-box, by Miss Melin, with 92, less 3—89.

THE COWLEY FATHERS IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Father Page was also instrumental in bringing out the All Saints' Community to Bombay. They made Mazagaon the centre of their work, taking charge of the girls' school there. The educational and charitable institutions of this Community in Bombay are so numerous that it is not possible to mention them in detail. In addition to their schools and orphanage, they nurse three of the large native hospitals. Perhaps the work done by them in Bombay of the most permanent value was the creation of a new industry for women, for when in charge of the European General Hospital, they succeeded in attracting and training as nurses Eurasian and Anglo-Indian women, who now do much of the best nursing in India. Father Page at Mazagaon was also instrumental in starting the medical work under the care of Dr. Bradley, which has continued ever since with such beneficent results.

During the fifteen years of Father Page's incumbency the Church of St. Peter was made beautiful with many gifts and memorials. There is nothing at all striking in the architecture of the church, but the chancel contained a very fine altar, designed by the late Mr. Sedding in memory of Mrs. O'Neill, with tracery in the east window, a memorial of Br. Beale; a pulpit and screen, a memorial of Father O'Neill; and the side altar, a memorial of Bishop Douglas.

Amongst the priests who served the church for longer or shorter periods during Father Page's incumbency were Father Rivington, Father Black, Brother Beale, Father Biscoe, and Father Gardner.

In 1890 Father Page was elected as the Father Superior General of S.S.J.E. in England, and was succeeded by Father Biscoe as vicar. For the first seven years after he succeeded Father Page the work went on in the full tide of success, and when came, in 1897, the terrible visitation of plague which affected all the schools in Bombay. In Mazagaon the schools had to fight against fever, as well as to contend against the disastrous effects of the plague upon all schools; then the parish had to pass through a time of difficulty and of misfortune. It is not difficult to carry on a work which is borne on the full tide of success, but to carry it on with unflinching courage, in spite of weak health in an exhausting climate, in the face of a deadly pestilence, this, indeed, requires strength of the highest order. This it fell to Father Biscoe to do; and yet, although those who viewed the work at Mazagaon superficially in those years of trial might have been tempted to think that the work had failed, yet, on the other hand, those who knew anything of the inner life of the Church of Bombay know that an individual work amongst souls of great value was being carried on. Associated with Fr. Biscoe in the parish were Fr. Kershaw and Fr. Tovey. In 1903, Fr. Nicholson was appointed vicar.

Last year the Bombay Port Trust took active steps to acquire the Church of St. Peter and in November 23rd, 1905, the church became the property of the Port Trust. The parishioners proceeded to make temporary provision for the services, and to take steps for the building of a new church. The architect of the new church is Mr. C. Stevens, of the well-known Bombay firm of architects. The church is to be built in the Romanesque style of architecture. The last services in old St. Peter's were held on December 31st and January 1st, the last service being the choral Eucharist on the Feast of the Circumcision at 7 a. m. On the last Sunday evening in the church Fr. Biscoe, who came out to India in 1878 with Fr. Page, preached from Revelation xxi., 6. He spoke of the appropriateness of the words for such an occasion, being, it was, the last day of the year and the last Sunday service in St. Peter's. After referring to the closing year as one great in its mercies and its judgments, he proceeded to speak of the approaching destruction of the church. He said for them, as a congregation, there were many reasons why they would leave the church with regret; to many of them the church was very dear, and to them every stone was sacred, the church had been to them a home, the House of God. He remembered the church in its bare and unadorned state thirty years ago, when, the chancel was not fitted up, and a miserable table served as an altar, now he saw all around in the church offerings made to God, precious tokens of love. The pulpit in which he stood, the altar where he had celebrated that morning, were all gifts made to God, which had become a legacy to us, and it was a comfort to know that the new church would contain almost all that now was in the old one. The work of pulling down the church, said the preacher, will be a great grief to us: a few more years will have passed away, and it will be forgotton where the church of St Peter's stood, the strains and traffic will pass over where the altar formerly was, and the place where the people prayed and confessed their sins will be no more. As long however as there are any of us here who remember where it stood, we shall not pass down the road without lifting up our hearts in prayer to God as we pass by the site where the church used to be. Priests, laymen, and women who worshipped in this church have left behind memories of zeal and devotion very dear to us. We can keep the memory of the church in our minds by photographs but there are other memories that will never fade away, memories associated for many with the most solemn moments of life. Here was the font in which children were baptized, the chancel steps at which many knelt to be confirmed, the altar at which many received the blessed Sacrament.

The closing of the church naturally leads one to try and estimate what the work of St. Peter's has been, what part the church has played in the ecclesiastical history of Bombay. The church has been the centre where those who desired the privileges of Catholic teaching and worship might find them; we hope that the new church in the future will bear the same witness that the old St. Peter's has borne in the past. The misfortunes and troubles of the past few years have brought about changes and developments of the work of the Cowley Fathers in Bombay; for they are now responsible for the charge of the Church of the Holy Cross, Umurkhadi, and the Indian Christian Congregation. This has led to a considerable development of educational and industrial work amongst the Indian Christian community and of evangelistic work amongst the native population.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Concluded from page 5.

The essence of Mr. Ebrahim's remarks were that Government had not treated the city and the Corporation fairly and he did not think that Mr. Wacha had made his criticisms with any sense of responsibility. He considered the Trust had done good work and that those who saw Bombay in future years would bless the Trust for the good it had done, specially towards improving the sanitation of the city. He believed Government had been well-advised in creating the Trust and thought if Government was approached in a proper manner the latter would be sure to treat the matter in afair way.

Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia suggested the addition of the following members to the Committee; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.

Dr. Sukhia said the hon Mr. Ebrahim had quoted figures to show that the city had been losing a good deal, if that was so he would ask him what he had been doing in the matter in the past, but was glad to find that he had at last raised his voice in protest. He thought Government had been trying to get money from the Municipality and hoped they might be moved in the interest of the ratepayers. He proposed as an amendment that Government be moved to abolish the Improvement Trust at an early date.

The President said he was sure Dr. Sukhia was not in earnest in regard to his suggestion.

Dr. Sukhia said he moved the amendment in the interest of the ratepayers.

The President ruled the admendment out of order.

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn remarked that there seemed to be a good deal of misapprehension as to the position of the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, and as to the object of this resolution. From the extracts which he had read from the proceedings of of the Legislative Council he (Mr. Dunn) thought it was perfectly plain that the Government was really of opinion at that time that they were making a very generous contribution to the resources of the Trust in placing the lands and reclamation rights at their disposal. Although in the result they found that the contribution had not come to anything like what was anticipated. He did not think they should blame Government, when they honestly believed they were making a generous contribution to the Trust, and it had not yet, he believed, been definitely shown to Government that the contribution was not generous. After the Committee had met and considered the matter, he had no doubt a representation would go from the Corporation to the Government with an appeal to make the amount whatthey thought it ought to be. It remained to be seen what Government would do in the matter and it was certainly too early to say that Government had not been generous and had not treated them properly.

Dr. Katrak hoped that the representations which were to be made to Government would be carefully considerd to the good of the city.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir took exception to the language used by Mr. Wacha.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola in reply pointed out that the Improvement Trust had made a strong representation to Government and now he came to the Corporation to support it, for it was necessary for the two bodies to work together in the interest of the city. He considered Mr. Wacha's remarks were intended to help nobody.

The resolution was then carried.

THE CLERK ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

On the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimatoola, a letter from the Commissioner, dated 20th February, together with its accompanying documents relating to the questions of the liability for the cost of the construction of the overbridge at Clerk Road was referred to a sub-committee for consideration.

THE MARATHA HOSPITAL.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to a grant of Rs.1,159-12-8, from surplus cash-balance to meet the cost of treating at the Maratha Hospital 668 patients suffering from the infectious diseases, other than plague during the year 1904-05. He said the amount was required to adjust hospital expenses due to a number of small-pox patients having been treated at that hospital during the past year.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the proposition which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

ALLEGED SALE OF MILL SHARES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, sitting at the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Naginlas Vijbhucandas and others against Khimji Assur Virji and Kalianji Damodar, in which the plaintiffs, who carry on business as merchants, sued the defendants for specific performance of a contract to sell shares of the Assur Virji Mills, and for damages. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, the Hon. Mr. Strahad, and Mr. Vaidya, instructed by Messrs Madhavji and Kamdar, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Davar and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that the second defendant had come to them as agent of the first defendant, and had represented to them that the agents of the Assur Virji Mills intended to change their commission system; and the plaintiffs, on the representation thus made to them, agreed to purchase 100 shares of the mills at the price agreed upon between the parties. Subsequently, however, the agents did not change the commission system, and hence the suit was brought for the specific performance of the agreement.

The first defendent's defence was that he had given no authority to the second defendant to act as his agent or to make the representation alleged in the plaint.

The defence of the second defendant was that he had not represented to the plaintiffs the agents' intention to change the commission system, but had merely mentioned it as a bazar rumour.

His lordship, having reviewed the evidence in the case dismissed the suit with costs as against both defendants. His lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the first defendant had authorised the second to make the representation of a proposed change in the commission system as alleged by the plaintiff.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 12.

Rain and snow have fallen on the West Himalayas and some rain in Assam, Bengal, Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The chief amounts are: Lahore one inch, Chakrata, Simla, Murree and Dera Ismail Khan, half an inch, Sibsagar and Ludhiana a quarter of an inch. Pressure is lowest in the East of the United Provinces and winds are southerly at the head of the Bay. The skies are moderately clouded over the greater part of North-East India. Rain is probable in parts of North-East India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 12TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change irregularly showing a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Jacobabad and a brisk fall at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Raipur, Belgaum, Masulipatam and Coimbatore.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 7° to 10° in defect of normal in Gujerat and at Sirsa, while the minimum is 5° to 8° in excess at Jhansi, Ajmere and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 50° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain.—More than three-quarters of an inch fell at Lahore and nearly half an inch at Colombo.

Weather in the Bombay Presidency continues fine, though the sky may remain cloudy in some places.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 26th February:—

Considered the following letter from the General Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1-4, dated the 22nd February.

"Referring to your letter received on 11th October 1905, giving the Young Men's Christian Association notice to vacate the land at present occupied by it at the expiry of 6 months from that date. This date will fall on April 15th. I am instructed by the Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to enquire whether the Board will kindly grant the Association an extension of one month, that is to say, till May 15th, in consideration of the fact that the new building now being erected on the Board's Site No. 17-18, Wodehouse Road will not be completed by April 15th in spite of every effort which has been made to hasten the work. The Committee earnestly trust that, in view of the special circumstances of the case, it may be possible for the Board to accede to this request.

Resolution—The extension asked for may be granted.

Read the following letter from the Engineer, dated the 23rd February:—I have the honour to report that one of our Rent Clerks, B. K. Naique, did not come to office for two days in November. On the second day he was searched for and could not be found. The Police were then informed. We were unable to obtain his books which he had taken with him. We made arrangements at once to ensure that he should collect no more. Ultimately the Police secured the books and we found that on the two days subsequent to his last payment to this office and while we were searching for him he had collected Rs. 1,032-4-0 which he absconded with.

Now he has given himself up and has been tried and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default, a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. The sureties have been kept informed throughout, and arrangements are being made to recover the defalcation from them. The man Naique was a good rent collector, had small arrears, and until this fit of sudden madness gave no trouble. The collection in his district is now up to date, with the exception of the defalcation above referred to.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The Engineer's proposals as to the adjustment of the amount will be awaited.

Considered, with reference to para. 3 of Trustees' resolution of the 29th July 1903, papers underlying Circular of 1906 on the following correspondence:—

(a) Letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 11th October 1905 forwarding, for approval, the draft lease of Plot No. 47 on the First Nagpada Estate. (b) Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 5th December 1905:—With reference to your Letter No. 6422 of the 11th October last, I have the honour to inform you that as the land in question may have to be used for works in connection with places other than Nazpada itself, I cannot accept the restriction in clause 3 except as to its use as a pail depot. I am of opinion that an entry notice of at least 24 hours should be given, and request that clause 3 may be altered accordingly. I must also object to the retention of clause. 7. The ground must have access to it from all sides, and should not be enclosed. The whole of this clause should therefore be deleted. I have the honur accordinly to return the draft lease and to request the favour of your amending it as above indicated. Letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 20th December 1905:—

Referring to your letter dated 5th instant, returning the draft lease for the Municipal plot in the Board's First Nagpada Estate, I have the honour to remark that the limitation of user of the plot purposes needed in connection with the First Nagpada Estate of the Board only in clause 3 is in accordance with para. 3 of Trust Resolution dated 29 July 1902. There appears to me to be no objection to the omission of this limitation, and I am prepared to recommend this to the Board. The remainder of clause 3 is, I think, necessary in the interests of the Board's lessees, and I trust will be accepted.

As regards clause 6, as the area will not be coverd, there appears to be little necessity for an entry notice but I shall not object to the insertion of 24 hours notice is you make a point of it.

In the absence of further information as to the use proposed to be made of the site, I am unable to appreciate the necessity for access to the plot from all sides. I would remark that the side will be bounded by the paved footpath of 2nd Peerkhan Street and for the appearance of the neighbourhood it seems to me that the plot should be enclosed on that side and on the side adjoining Plot 48, which is to be reserved for recreation, a wide entrance being left to 2nd Peerkhan Street. On 1st Peerkhan Street and on the service passage side the plot might remain open. I should be glad if you would re-consider this matter or furnish me with further information.

I return the draft lease for reference."

(d) Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 3rd February:—

"With reference to your letter of the 20th December last, I have the honour to state that the purpose for which the ground in question has been leased is to stack road metal and other materials an implements necessary for road repairs and in other that this user may not at any future date be object to as constituting a nuisance, it appears to me that it should be distinctly provided that the ground, besides being used otherwise than as a pail depot, will also be used for stacking metal and other materials and implements of the Road Department. Clause 3 will then, with the deletion of the restriction to which you refer in para. 1 of your letter, secure the end in view. As regards clause 6, I note that you agree to a 24 hours' entry notice being given. I accept your proposal regarding the provision of a fence on the two sides of the plot, viz., on a 2nd Peerkhan Lane and Plot No. 48, and request that clause 7 may be altered accordingly. The draft lease is herewith returned.

Resolution.—The limitation of user as in para 3 of Trustees' Resolution dated the 29th July 1902, need not be insisted upon, and the draft lease as now amended may be approved.

CLEANING GOWALLA TANK.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 28th September 1904 papers underlying Circular of 1906 on the following correspondence.

(a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary, dated the 23rd March 1905:—"With reference to your letter to the President dated the 27th September 1904, regarding a proposal to have joint enquiry made by expert representatives of the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust as to the effect of the Gowalia Tank on the health of the neighbourhood, I have the honour, by desire of the Corporation, to inform you that they have requested the Municipal Commissioner to have the Tank cleaned by the Sulphate of Copper Process and that they will await the result of such cleaning."

(b) Letter from the Municipal Secretary, dated the 5th February:—"In continuation of my letter to your address, dated the 23rd March 1905, relative to a proposal to have a joint enquiry made by expert representatives of the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust as to the effect of the Gowalia Tank on the health of the neighbourhood, I have the honour, by desire of the Corporation, to forward, for the information of the Trust, copies of papers regarding the result of the experiments made to clean the Tank by the Sulphate of Copper Process.

I am also to forward a copy of Corporation Resolution dated the 25th September 1905, suggesting to Government to appointment of a Joint Commission to enquire into the causes of the increasing prevalence of malarial and other fevers in the City, and of Government letter, dated the 23rd October 1905, intimating that the Corporation Resolution will receive their careful consideration, and to state that the Corporation are of opinion that, pending final disposal of the question of appointing the Joint Commission proposed by them to Government, the joint enquiry proposed by the Trust as to the unhealthiness of the Gowalia Tank need not be undertaken.

Letter from the Commissioner, dated the 22nd December 1904, forwarding, with reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 6th October 1904, copy, as follows, of a report, dated the 14th December 1904, from the Executive Health Officer, in regard to the proposal of the City Improvement Trust to have a joint enquiry made by expert representatives of the Trust and the Corporation as to the effect of the Gowalia Tank in its present condition on the health of the neighbourhood, and stating that he agrees with the Health Officer in thinking that the joint enquiry should be made:—"I would advise that the joint enquiry suggested by the Improvement Trust be held with a view to ascertaining whether malaria really prevails to any extent in the neighbourhood of the Gowalia Tank. This could be satisfactorily determined by examining the blood of the child population of the district, as the sickness and mortality returns do not help us much in this direction to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Malaria is not one of the diseases that have to be notified under Section 421 of the Municipal Act. Recent researches have shown that some of the ailments, e. g., enlarged spleen and even so called malarial cachexia, which have hitherto been regarded as manifestations of paludism, are probably due to other parasites than malaria. We have still much to learn in regard to the aetiology and prophylaxis of malaria, and before launching into any large expense, it would be wise to hold the joint enquiry. If an abnormal prevalence of malaria in the neighbourhood of the tank is definitely established, it would then be necessary to determine whether the filling up of the tank would destroy the particular species of anopheles that transmit malaria in the locality in question; and, in deciding this point, the possibility of infection from without the area to be dealt with would have to be considered and with special reference to the proximity of irrigation methods of cultivation of the land to the south-east of the tank.

Letter from the Commissioner, dated the 9th February 1905, forwarding, with reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 19th January 1905, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 23,447 being the probable cost of cleaning the Gowalia Tank.

Letter from the Commission, dated the 25th August 1905:—

"With reference to the Resolution of the Corporation, of the 13th March 1905, (para. 1) on the subject of cleaning of Gowalia Tank by the sulphate of copper process, I have the honour to invite a reference to this office of the 29th May last, submitting for the information of the Commissioner appointed by the Corporation to report on the question of the filling in of tanks and their conversion into recreation grounds.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 29th May 1905, forwarding copy, as follows, of a Report dated the 15th May 1905, from the Executive Health Officer:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith the reports of the Divisional Health Officers on the experiments made by them with copper sulphate on the waters of different tanks in the city. It will appear from these experiments that the results claimed are not fully borne out in the experiments made here. It is to some extent successful in a few cases and this depends on the nature of the algae and the chemical composition of water. It has recently been proved by the observation of bacteriologists that many species of algae do not seem to be affected by it and the water is not rendered fit for domestic purposes. I am of opinion that urther research as to the utility of copper sulphate is necessary before any definite opinion can be passed.

Report, dated the 14th April 1905, from the Divisional Health Officer (No. II Division) to the Executive Health Officer:—"With reference to your letter of 2nd March 1905. I have the honour to report that the tank selected for the copper sulphate treatment were Gilder Tank, Mustan Tank and the small tank in Nawab's Tank Road. The amount of water in each tank was first ascertained, and then the sulphate of copper was added in the proportion of one part to 1,000,000 parts of water. This was effected by placing the copper sulphate in small cloth bags which were attached to the sterns and sides of punts and allowed to hang just below water-level. The punts were then rowed over all parts of the tank so that every portion of the surface was covered and the copper salt evenly distributed.

The experiment on the Gilder Tank was not a fair one, for immediately after the copper sulphate had been added, the work of filling up the tank, which had just commenced, was pushed on with great vigour and the water received various contributions of organic matter. As regards the other two tanks, however, the conditions were as favourable as could be desired, for no bathing or washing was permitted in them and their water was in no way disturbed after the copper sulphate treatment.

The water of the tanks was analysed bacteriologically and chemically both before and after treatment with the copper sulphate, analytical results show that, so far from having benefited by the treatment, the water from a bacteriological and chemical standpoint was in each case of worse quality after treatment than before. The only thing noticeable on physical examination of the water after treatment was a slight change in the colour of the Mustan Tank water and a slight reduction in its very offensive smell. The change in colour was due, I imagine, to a change of colour in, and a precipation of, the vegetable matter floating on the surface of the water."

Report, dated the 8th May 1905, from the Divisional Health Officer, No. II Division to the Executive Health Officer:—Below Health Officer's letter of 3rd April 1905, Returned to the Health Officer.

The water of the Gowalia Tank was subjected to the copper sulphate treatment on the 9th April last. The procedure adopted was similar to that described in this office of 14th April 1905, and the copper sulphate was added in the proportion of one part to one million parts of water. The tank water was analysed bacteriologically and chemically both before and after treatment, and the analytical results show that the treatment has not improved the quality of the water.

Letter from the Commissioner, dated the 11th December 1905, forwarding, with reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 25th September 1905, copy, as follows, of a report, dated the 4th December 1905, as to the utility of Copper Sulphate or other Chemical Agents for cleaning the water in the Gowalia Tank, and stating that he agrees with the Health Officer in his report:—

"With reference to your letter of 12th October 1905, I have the honour to inform you that the Gowalia Tank water was again subjected to experiments with Copper Sulphate, and I append a table showing the result of the chemical and bacteriological analysis of the water before and after the experiments. It will appear from this that the quality of the water is not satisfactorily improved by this treatment. The results of experiments tried by the Health Officer of Calcutta have also been not very promising. In March last, some experiments on Glider Tank water, with the following disinfectants, were carried on in our Laboratory, viz., Sulphuric Acid, Alum, Lime, Copper Sulphate Caustic Soda, Carbonate of Soda, Permanganate of Potash, Permanganate of Potash and Alum, Chlorinated Lime. Out of all these, Chlorinated Lime was found to be the most efficient one as regards killing microbes and algae and reducing the amount of organic matter. In these Laboratory experiments the number of microbes were reduced from 30 5.0 to 64 microbes per C.C., and after keeping the water for nearly a week the algae did not re-produce. The cost to disinfect 1,000,000 gallons of the Gilder Tank water is Rs. 65 at the rate of Rs. 14 per cwt. of Chlorinated Lime Allowing that the Gowalia Tank water being a purer water half the quantity would be required for one treatment, it would cost about Rs. 400 and in my opinion be of doubtful benefit in such a large bulk of water as in Gowalia Tank, as if the algae are temporarily killed, the after-effect of decaying algae would cause a nuisance. The water of Gowalia Tank is a very good sample of tank water and I do not consider that the treatment with a large quantity of lime would give sufficiently good results as to justify the expense.

Resolution.—Letter of the Corporation, dated 25th September 1905:—That in view of the steadily increasing prevalence of malarials, and various other fevers in this City, and the very high rate of mortality to resulting therefrom for several years past, it is very necessary, in the opinion of this Corporation, that a compre-hensive and searching enquiry should be instituted with regard to their causation and spread, and the measures necessary for their prevention and removal as far as is practicable. That for the purpose of such an enquiry, it is necessary that a joint commission should be appointed by Government at as early a date as possible and of as representative a character as possible, composed of gentlemen selected from this country as well as from outside the country. That the President be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to Government with a request that they will be pleased to take the subject into their early and careful consideration.

Letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 23rd October 1905:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th October 1905, and to state that the Resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay relative to the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the cause of the increasing prevalence of malarial and various other fevers in the City, will receive the careful consideration of Government.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 30th January papers underlying Circular No. 57 of 1906, on letter from the Accountant-General dated the 1st February forwarding, for the consideration of the Trustees, the Audit and Inspection Notes and the Objection Statement regarding the accounts of the Board for the half-year ending 30th September 1905.

Resolution.—Excepts Items 17 to 21 of the Objection Statement which relate to the Special Collector's Office should be forward to Government, and a copy be forwarded to the Special Collector. The remaining items should receive attention in the different Departments of the Trust to which they refer.

THE proposed Rubber Exhibition at Peradeniya takes place from the 13th to the 27th September. The Exhibition will most probably be held inside the Peradeniya grounds owing to the fact that the trees, laboratory, and the new machinery are all there. Owing to the early notice of the Show, it is expected that there will be exhibits from the Malay States and elsewhere of various kinds of rubber, as well as a representative collection of American and African samples of rubber, such as people in Ceylon have not yet had an opportunity of seeing.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The terrible Colombian earthquake is the culmination of the minor seismic disturbances reported lately from the countries of the Mediterranean, and, as usual, the disturbance has followed the now well-defined earthquake belt stretching across the Atlantic from the Mediterranean to Central and Southern America. The seaport of Boca Grande is now added to the many places on this part of the American Continent which have been literally wiped out by earthquakes prominent among which are Port Royal, Callao, and Hayti. At Callao the tidal wave lifted great ships into the streets of the town, while at Port Royal, plantations were moved far inland and mountains near the sea joined together. An earthquake shock rarely lasts more than three or four seconds, and half a dozen suffice to complete the destruction of a whole province.

The retirement of Sir F.C. Burnand from the editorial conduct of "Punch" with which he became associated in 1863, serves to recall some notable writers connected with our humorous contemporary prior to that date. Of Sir F. Burnand's three predecessor's in the editor's chair, Mark Lemon held the post for the longest period—1841-70, his successors, Shirley Brooks and Tom Taylor, for only four and six years respectively. Next to Sir John Tenniel, the longest service on "Punch" was that of Percival Leigh, "Paul Prendergast," from 1841 till his death in 1889.

Thackeray, Dr. Maginn, Albert Smith, Horace Mayhew (whose connection with "Punch" extended to thirty years), Thomas Hood, and Dr. Kenealy, of Tichborne fame, severally contributed during the forties. Under the pseudonym of "Alcibiades" Tennyson in 1846 responded in "Punch" to Lyttons personal attack and in its pages Conventry Patmore's spirited poem "Vive la Guerre!" first appeared. Gilbert Abbott a Beckett, one of the most prolific of the early writers in "Punch," and Augus B. Reach, shortly after had won his way to the "Table," died in 1855. Mr. Henry Silver, who joined the staff of "Punch" in 1847, succeeded to Douglas Jerrold's seat at the "Table," and retired on Mark Lemon's death, still survey.

Sparkling witticisms have been thrown out by Sir Frank Burnand in such profusion that it can only be said their name is legion. One of the cleverest was that which he flashed out on the instant in the course of a conversation with the late Sir John Robinson, of the "Daily News." Sir John was speaking of the physiognomy of the Jews, and remarking on the fact that although a few marred Christian woman, the cast of countenance so characteristic of the ancient people invariably reappeared in the features of their children; this was he added, especially noticeable in the nose. "Ah!" said Sir Frank, th t's their "damnosa hereditas."

In connection with yesterday's deputation to the Prime Minister and Mr. Asquith on the subject of old-age pensions, it may be noted that a Royal Commission is now investigating the practical working of the Australian system. The latest witness examined was Mr. Richard Teece, the general manager of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, an institution of the highest repute in the Commonwealth. He stated that in theory there was a good deal to be said for State old-age pensions, but in actual practice in Australia those who applied for them were not the deserving poor, but persons who had neglected their opportunities or led vicious thrift less and intemperate lives."

The "Lancet" this week has something to say of the injurious effects of inhaling tobacco smoke in a railway carriage which is inadequately ventilated: The poisonous affects of tobacco smoking are (it says) most marked when the smoke is inhaled or when it and is brought into intimate contact with the lung cells conveyed directly into the blood. The cigarette smoker who "swallows the smoke" as it is often said, deliberately exposes himself to the risk of unmistakably poisonous symptoms, as are manifested in palpitation of the heart, dyspeptic disturbances, impairment of vision, headache, breathlessness, malaise, and so on, and precisely the same risk is run by those who remain long in a carriage which is practically always full of smoke for the want of efficient means of ventilation. Indeed, the "Lancet" asserts, the risk in the latter case is greater, "because not only is the smoke drawn from the tobacco inhaled, but that escaping from the bowl of the pipe or from the lighted end of the cigarette or cigar is inhaled also.

It is well known, our medical contemporary goes on to say, that the smoke of smouldering tobacco has very powerful physiological effects: Amongst the highly toxic products occurring freely in tobacco smoke is carbon monoxide, which has disastrous effects upon the oxygen-carrying power of the blood. Smokers in the railway carriage should guard themselves against the evils of inhaling smoke by agreeing to give the smoke an outlet by opening or partly opening the window—that is to say, if the ventilating arrangements provided prove to be useless as is nearly always the case. The smoker who is jealous of his health enjoys smoking without having recourse to inhaling the smoke, and he should see that his care to avoid the dangerous process of directly inhaling tobacco smoke is not defeated by smoking in a smoke-contaminated atmosphere which is practically never changed. For the same reason, it is pointed out, the smoking-concert is an institution not free from danger, and is a very frequent source of disturbance to health.

We are (writes "H. P. R." in Country Life) interested at the moment in a black sparrow, which is among the daily recipients of our hospitality. It has not yet summoned courage to join the tits and the robins and the thrushes on the bird-table, but it comes daily to scramble with its fellows for the crumbs scattered on the lawn. When I call it black, it is somewhat blacker, let us say, than ahen blackbird; of a nearly uniform sooty colour, positively black on the back and shoulders, and of a grey so dark as to be more than blackish over all the rest, except that the primary quills show just a faint tawny tinge suggestive of the proper colouring.

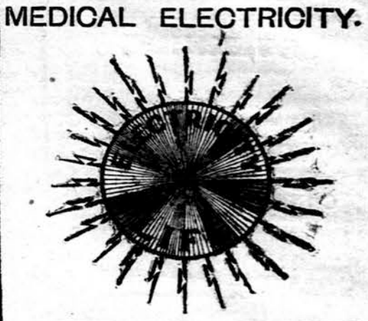
A writer in "T. P's Weekly" tells how "The Maple Leaf for Ever" came to be written. It was on an October day in 1867 that Alexander Muir, then a vigorous young man, walked with a friend in a Toronto garden. The dying maple leaves were falling from the trees, and one fluttered down on to the coat-sleeve of Alexander, and stayed there because of the roughness of the cloth. He tried to brush it away. He thought he had done so. But no, it was still there. Its tenacity made an impression upon him. Then he was struck by the beauty of its crimson and gold hues. You have been writing verses; why not write a song about the maple leaf? asked his companion, as they were saying farewell. Muir went home, and in less than two hours he had written the poem that has made his name known in every part of Canada.

On every hand we hear of the difficulty of obtaining servants at all without any considerations of reliability or efficiency. Nowadays Jack's as good as his master, and a darned sight better! A smattering of French, a nodding acquaintance with Latin a brief knowledge of mathematics, together with similar genteel domestic accomplishments, go to make up the equipment of our grooms, our butlers, and our housemaids. Naturally they are discontented They read in the newspapers how their schoolmates who have worked steadily with that final end in view, have picked the plums which our universities offer, without restrictions, to the finest scholar.—The Grants.

Suppose the Christan chchete instead of squabbling amongst themselves on minor points of doctrine, were to vote a central fund for advertising, consistently and continously, the great central spiritual truths? Or supposing that the gas companies throughout the country were to form an advertising pool for the purpose of advocating the advantage and cheapness of gas for lighting, heating, and power We believe that in this general was public movements and private enterprizes would be enormously benefited.—Newspaper Owner.

Islington, with a population of 342,994, claims the pride of place among the boroughs of London in the number of its residents. Its vital statistics possess, therefore, a special significance, and are deserving of particular attention, in his current report just issued the Medical Officer notes that the total number of births in the past quarter, 2,135, was 253 below the corrected average for the preceding ten years, and equal to an annual rate of 24.99 per thousand of the population, compared with 27.82 in the previous ten years. The percentage was the largest in Barnsbury where there is a considerable population of the poor; and the smallest in the Tufnell Park district, where the betterclass residents live. The death rate for the quarter is stated at 16.15 per thousand as against a decennial rate for the same quarter of 15.93.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE Service members of the House of Commons, owing to reasons which it is now needless to discuss, were not able to exercise much influence in the Army debates of the last Parliament in the new House there will be upwards of 100 members who have, or have had, some relation to military affairs, either in the Regular or the Auxiliary forces. We hope, therefore, the Service members will organise themselves to look after the affairs of the Army in the House, and that there may be a general agreement amongst them that these affairs shall be considered outside the range of party politics. Already a group of members has been formed, numbering some seventy-five, who have resolved to press upon the House if they reasonably can do so, the policy advocated by Lord Roberts. They will urge upon the Government that it is the bounden duty of the State to see that every able-bodied youth shall be taught to shoot straight and obey the simple word of command. This new Parliamentary group is represented in every part of the House, and we are sure it should exercise a beneficial effect by showing that matters of national defence can be elevated above the divisions of party. We shall, however, be equally gratified and astonished if these gentlemen are able to convince the Secretary of State for War and the Minister of Education that it is their duty, by joint and separate efforts, to submit measures towards the accomplishment of a system of military training in the schools. There has certainly been no excuse for the failure of previous ministers to reach this desired consummation. The new group met at the Carlton Hotel on Wednesday to concert measures with the object in view. It is much to be hoped that the needs of the Service may hold a higher place in the estimation of the House than has lately been the case, and that there may be fewer futile Army debates conducted in a House mostly notable for its empty benches.

On every side one hears excellent accounts of the cavalry, and the season's training will certainly be very profitable both for cavalry and mounted infantry. The latter are doing excellent work, and we observe that they continually attract attention abroad. As to the cavalry, we have more than once pointed out the serious numerical disproportion which the force bears to the other arms, and the more it is considered the more serious does it appear. General Akiyama, of the Japanese Army, has remarked recently that one of the most important lessons of the war is that a proper proportion of thoroughly trained cavalry is as essential to success as are the gun or other parts of the Army. In the matter of efficiency we stand well, and the revival of the organisation of a cavalry division which has been announced marks a new step in advance. Such a force possesses a great degree of independence, and may be said to combine in itself the powers of the three arms, its independence resulting chiefly from the introduction of the rifle, and the equipment with machine guns. There can be no question therefore that the cavalry soldier requires more careful training in these days than at any previous time. At Aldershot he is taught to have the greatest respect for his rifle, though not to dismount from his horse as soon as an enemy appears in sight. He is made to regard his horse as his first weapon, while his first duty is to get at the enemy's cavalry. One English general officer has said that the lot of the cavalry in the battles of this century will be deserving of the most profound commiseration, but this is not the view held by officers of they arm. The know the capabilities of a well-trained cavalry, and how important will be its strategical and tactical functions in the next war. The man must ride better and be a better horsemaster. He must have a great sense of locality, must read the map with ease, and must learn the art of scouting far more completely than in former times. He must also be a good swordsman and with his rifle must shoot even better than the infantryman. The time for training is too short and it is therefore recognised that unessentials must be omitted. The authorities are evidently quite alert in cavalry matters, and we congratulate the force upon the enormous progress that is being made.

The training season at Aldershot, on Salisbury Plain, at Glen Imaal, and elsewhere, will be of particular interest in relation to the infantry attack, and the combined operations of infantry and artillery. The question of ammunition supply to the firing line will be further investigated, being a very difficult business much discussed, and it is hoped that the new packet cases of cartridges intended to be distributed by the reinforcing troops when they emerge into the firing line will enable the dangerous, and not always satisfactory, services of ammunition carriers to be no longer required. It has long been known that the introduction of the magazine rifle would probably lead to a great expenditure of ammunition, but the war in Manchuria has, nevertheless, been a revelation, and has brought home to the authorities not only the importance of rigid fire control but also the necessity of an ample supply to the troops actually engaged in the firing line. Lieut. Ullrich, who was with the Russians at Liao-yang, states in the German Jahrbucher that in the six days' fighting one regiment fired 99 480 rounds and another 96 040 rounds, while one regiment, the 130th, on one day alone, August 19, fired not less than 189,000 cartridges, and on the next day 169,000. Again in the Shaho battle Regiment No. 139 fired during the six days 351,800 rounds. On the Japanese side the 12th Brigade fired at Mukden 189,387 rounds, and the 23rd Brigade 388,550 rounds. These figures serve to illustrate to what importance the problem of ammunition supply has risen, and Sir John French is taking every possible step to solve it.

Closely related to the question of ammunitions to supply in the attack is the introduction of a tool for field entrenchment and for the throwing up of cover. Last year, and in the season of 1904, field entrenchment was carried out on a large scale, and it will form a considerable feature in the infantry attack this year. Whether a special tool, combining the qualities of spade, pick, and axe, will be introduced, is unknown, but the distribution of that the Wallace spade is favoured, and in any case it seems important that the tool should be carried on the person as the practice of bringing up tools in carts presents many difficulties and is sometimes impossible. The Japanese showed extraordinary skill in the throwing up cover, when creeping forward in the horizontal position, so that they could gradually advance from point to point, each group covering the operations of the other. In the operations last year, field entrenchment on this plan was conducted, with great skill, and the experience gained was particularly valuable. It is highly encouraging that we are able so soon to put in practice at our several military centres the teachings of the late war, which we had, indeed, from our experience of South Africa very largely anticipated.

Certain changes have recently been made in the regulations dealing with the facilities open to officers for learning certain languages, but it cannot be said that the language examinations have yet been set upon a perfectly satisfactory basis. It is highly important that there should be officers in every regiment speaking French, German, Russian and other languages but there is yet no system of maintaining a right standard of linguistic skill. We are content to pass officers through an examination which qualifies them to be "interpreters," but when once they have passed it, no further care is taken to see that the knowledge they have acquired is maintained. They manage things better in Germany, where the reward for knowing foreign languages is satisfactory, but it is made contingent upon recurring tests of the officer's proficiency. The time has come when the subject should be considered afresh in this country and when the whole system of facilitating the learning of foreign languages and of testing the proficiency of officers should be looked into. In India, of course there is a great knowledge of the native languages, but Japanese and Chinese are not sufficiently known in the Army, and if we ever had to despatch an Army corps to the Continent of Europe, it would be highly important that our officers should speak French, German, and Dutch

What might easily have been another serious accident occurred recently in Plymouth Sound, when a submarine returning from manœuvres was struck by a steamer which was leaving the harbour, the periscope of the submarine being damaged and her conning tower bulged in but not fractured. The circumstances, indeed, appear to have been very similar to those which were attended by such lamentable results when submarine "A1" was struck by a steamer and sunk when practising at Spithead about two years ago. According to the narrative of a witness of the occurrence, some officers who had been attending a lecture on submarines at the War College afterwards went out in the Theseus to have a practical demonstration of the working of the boats. Four submarines and a torpedo-boat formed the flotilla, and as it was, decided that there was too much sea for the practice to take place in the Channel the submarines give a performance in Cawsand Bay. The torpedo-boat was flying a red flag as a warning to passing vessels that the exercise were proceeding and submarine "A 9" was actually submerged with the exception of her periscope, when the merchant steamer ran over her, doing the damage already mentioned. If this is an accurate account of what occurred, it is a natural question to ask what steps have been taken to make it clear to merchant steamers that the flying of a red flag by a torpedo-boat is an indication that submarines are under water in the vicinity? We believe it has now been made certain that even the loss by a submarine of her conning tower would not necessarily mean that she would fill, as there is a watertight-door abutting the aperture, but it is conceivable that the shock of a collision would be sufficient to cause serious leakage, and in any case it is clear that further precautions are needed to prevent similar accidents.

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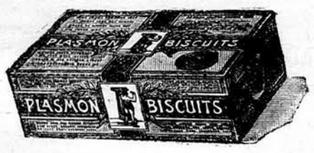
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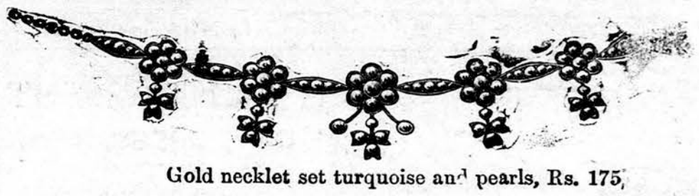
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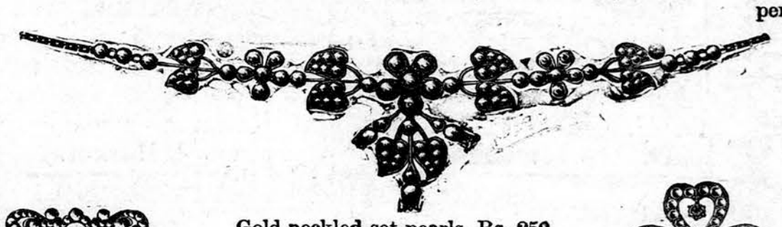
Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



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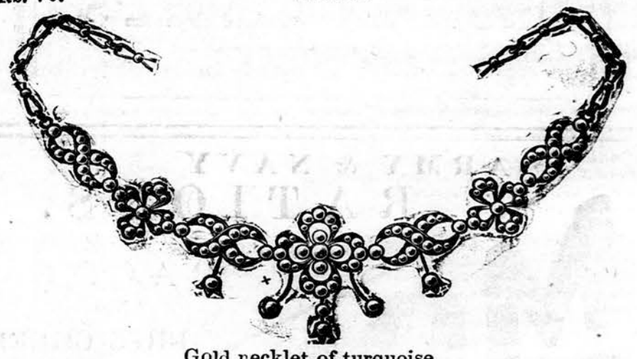
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